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# **GORAKHNATH AND MEDIAEVAL HINDU MYSTICISM**

Gorakhnath is the greatest Mediæval Hindu Mystic and the dialogue between Gorakh and his teacher Machhendra is of the highest importance and recalls the best parts of the ancient Upanishads. The students of Yoga, in the East and the West, will rejoice to get in these pages all available historical information about Gorakh and the text and translation of the poetry of Gorakh and his contemporary Charpat, and of Machhendra —  
: : : Gorakh Samvada : : :

**MOHAN SINGH**

**GORAKHNATH  
AND  
MEDIAEVAL HINDU MYSTICISM**

**INCLUDING**

**TEXT AND TRANSLATION**

**OF**

**MACHHENDRA — GORAKH GOSHTI  
PADAS AND SHLOKAS OF GORAKH  
: SHLOKAS OF CHARPATNATH**

**BY**

**DR MOHAN SINGH**

M. A., PH. D., D. LITT.

**WITH FOREWORDS BY**

**SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND**

**AND**

**Prof. Dr. BETTY HEIMANN**

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TO  
MY SON  
JETINDRA PAUL SINGH

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## FOREWORDS.

### (1)

While some modern Indians are keeping abreast of every development of modern philosophic and scientific thought, other modern Indians are going back to their original well-spring of ancient Indian inspiration. Dr. Mohan Singh belongs to the latter. He is himself a Sikh, highly educated and intensely spiritual. And he seeks the fountain source of mediæval Indian mysticism in the writings of Gorakha who was born in the 9th century and died in the 10th century at a time when Northern India was a very maelstrom of contending religious sects, and Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Mahomedanism were competing for supremacy.

Gorakha was of humble parentage and of the lowest of the four main castes of the Hindus. He was what we, nowadays, would describe as "of the people". And he spoke the language "of the people"—plain, simple and direct. His sayings, and poems and legends about him as they have been preserved in two manuscripts in the Punjab and one in Jodhpur, as well as in books published in Lahore and Bombay, have now been collected by Dr. Mohan Singh, and they show a man of great force, downright and stern, and of that sure touch for the inwardness of things

which makes men of very varying "orthodoxies" claim him as one of their leaders.

He had a Carlylian contempt for shams. Any influence which might be gained through miracles wrought by "occult" methods he spurned. The unintelligent worship of gods and goddesses he condemned. He would raise the lower classes and abolish caste and all differences of creed. And while he advocated celibacy and enjoined sex restraint he realized that even in the married state the Divine may be reached.

Avoid excess in food and drink and sexual indulgence. Rather indulge in spiritual contemplation and in deep meditation. Wander not to many places. Within thee lies the essential spirit. As oil cometh from the seed, as fire is produced from the wood, as fragrance exhaleth from the flower so doth the spirit come from the body. Retain the child in yourself.

These are the teachings of Gorakha, and their resemblance to the still earlier teaching of one who proclaimed that the Kingdom of Heaven is within us and who took a little child and set him in their midst and said "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven", is obvious.

FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

London.

With the aid of unpublished manuscripts Dr. Mohan Singh makes an attempt to throw a full light on the legendary personality of Gorakhnath, not the founder, as Dr. Singh points out, but the best exponent of the Kanphata sect. Dr. Singh expounds thereby a new theory as to the origin of the Kanphatas as he attributes Gorakhnath, though he assumes him not to be the first Kanphata-Yogin, nevertheless, to the 10th century. Putting aside all philological questions we prefer to stress the religious-philosophical importance of Dr. Singh's work. He elucidates through his introduction, notes, and translation, the peculiar tinge of Gorakhnath's School of Yoga. It is not a pure Raja Yoga and definitely not a system of Hatha-Yoga, the merely physical and extremely ascetic teachings of which are expressly rejected. Nor does he give as an aim the practical acquirements of magical powers of riddhi.

Gorakhnath's Yoga seems to be a metaphorical post-Hatha Yoga which in style and contents recalls Upanisadic doctrines. It appears to be a reaction against the physical exercises which end in themselves and which claim to be a sufficient preparation for attaining the highest goal of liberation. Not the physical training by directing the Kundalini, not cruel

manipulations of lengthening and cutting the tongue are recommended, but such bodily exercises are sublimated or eliminated through psychological transformations. Instead of cutting the tongue in the literal meaning, a metaphorical restraining of the tongue is taught.

As a very welcome gift Dr. Singh translates—as he claims for the first time—the Gorakha-bodha, a dialogue between Gorakha and his teacher Machhendra which by its depth of thought and elevated poetical expression is of the highest importance and recalls best parts of the ancient Upanisads.

Sayings as "the mantra is the seed, the intellect is the womb . . ." or "dhyana is the (right) dhoti" or "contentment is the asana (posture) and contemplation is the jnana—" or "the wordless is the key and Sabda is the lock" or "Sunya is the temple and Sabda is its door—" and other teachings of the Gorakha-bodha elucidate the peculiar view of the Gorakha-School among all other early and mediæval Yoga-systems and assure our gratitude to Dr. Mohan Singh who made them accessible to us.

School of Oriental Studies, BETTY HEIMANN,  
London. Professor, Dr.

## AUTHOR'S NOTE.

Gorakh is the first historical figure of Mediæval Hindu Mysticism and Mediæval Vernacular Literature. Behind him is Sanskrit culture and literature. A study of Gorakh is therefore of supreme importance both to the Indian Vernacularist and to the student of Yoga.

The present work was taken in hand by me in April 1935 and I at once got into touch through correspondence with Prof. Jules Bloch and through him with Prof. Sylvain Levi. In September 1935 I met Prof. Levi in Rome where I attended the International Congress of Orientalists as a Delegate of the Punjab University, but alas, before I could have the benefit of detailed personal discussions on the subject with Prof. Levi on his return to Paris, the invisible hand of death removed that great Savant. I left Rome for London earlier than Prof. Levi did and while I was preparing the second draft of Gorakh in Loodon, I read the saddening news of Prof. Levi's death. In London I availed of the very kind help of Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Edward Maclagao, Evelyn Underhill, Dr. Margaret Smith, Prof. Dr. Betty Heimann, Miss Marshall and Mr. Gerald Heard, talks with whom enabled me to acquire a deeper and wider understanding of the scientific and practical side of mysticism, eastern and western. On return to Paris the MS. I had prepared was looked into by Prof. A. Foncher and Prof. Jules

Bloch and several very useful suggestions were made by them.

In March 1936 in India I prepared this third draft, which goes to the press. In it I have attempted to incorporate the valuable suggestions of the great Paris orientalists. I very keenly regret having missed the opportunity of a personal contact with Prof. G. Tucci of Rome, owing to his absence, during the Congress days, away in Tibet. His wide knowledge of Matsyendra literature in Nepal and Tibet would have been of immense use to me. I must here record that it was the article of a countryman of Prof. Tucci, the late Mr. L. P. Tessitori, who first put me on the right path in the study of Gorakh and the Kanphatta Jogi sect.

I trust that this little book will correct the many wrong views current to-day, e.g., that Gorakh was a Buddhist, that he founded the Kanphatta sect, that he was a *Hatha* Yogin, that he hailed from the U. P., that he thrived in the 14th and 15th centuries and had personal contacts with Kabir and Nanak, that he was the author of many *Hatha*, treatises in Sanskrit.

I was quite gratified to find that I have not erred in my conclusions about the doctrine of Gorakh as it emerges from *Gorakh-Bodh*. Dr. Heimann, who, as Lecturer in Yoga and Vedanta at the London School of Oriental Studies, can

speak with unquestioned authority, accepts the view that Gorakh echoes the Yogic concepts of the earlier Upanishads. The late Mr. Tessitori said the same thing in the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, adding rightly that the school of Ramanand is greatly indebted to Gorakh. On my return from Europe I saw Baba Sawan Singh, Head of the Radha Swami Faith in the Punjab, and I found that that faith which really does not go behind Kabir for its sources, but reverberates the teaching of Gorakh. In my recent talks with Raja Sir Daljit Singh of Kapurthala, whose interest in Buddhism, Patanjali and Sikhism is very deep indeed, I got confirmation of my opinion that Guru Nanak on the mystic side, taught the same *sutra shabda yoga* as had been preached by Gorakh. The learned Raja however seemed to differentiate between *sahaja yoga* and *shabda yoga*.

A comparative study of Gorakh and some of the earliest Christian mystics would be very fruitful. Although I did write out a chapter on this subject while in London, when I was studying *The Cloud of Unknowing* kindly lent to me by Mrs. Burton, who has a wonderful knowledge of Roman Catholic mystic literature, I have on second thought excluded it from the present work. But this much I must add here that writers like Geraldine Coster (*Yoga and Western Psychology*) and Mrs. Bailey

should find *Gorakh Bodh* as "scientific" and as inspiring as the *Yoga Sutra* of Patanjali and that many a passage in *The Cloud of Unknowing* (14th cent.) can be paralleled from the *Gorakh Bodh*.

I thank the authorities of the State Library, Jodhpur, who supplied me with a copy of the MS. of *Gorakhbodh* with them. I am indeed very grateful to Sir Francis Younghusbaud and Dr. Heimann for their forewords, which have encouraged me to place this work before the public much earlier than I originally intended to do and with greater confidence in the utility of my humble labours in the cause of mysticism, which from my very boyhood has been my only solace.

تلذیں ایام کو ہم نے کوارا کر لیا

عشق شیریں کو تیرے دل نے سہارا کر لیا

Simla:

MOHAN SINGH.

5th July, 1936.

This present age is often termed the scientific age, the age of scientific enquiry. It should rather be termed the age of material science, or material scientific enquiry; for above all it is material in its outlook. Spirituality appears to be dead; everything, every thought, every idea, every conception is scrutinized, weighed and analysed from a material point of view. Even philosophy is now subjected to a psycho-physiological analysis.

Fortunately for the world, a few thoughtful minds still remain unaffected by this wave of modern materialism and scepticism. The spirit that moved the ancients in their quest for Truth still lingers; and occasionally its flame casts a radiant glow through the enveloping darkness. Occasionally an earnest seeker after Truth has the courage to put before the world the spiritual inspirations of an ancient culture he has discovered in manuscript long forgotten, hidden away on the dusty shelves of libraries and museums, treasures he has unearthed and now makes known.

Such a seeker after Truth is Doctor Mohan Singh, a mystic, a research scholar and an earnest student of comparative religion, to whom the thinking world owes a deep debt of gratitude for his painstaking and erudite work on Gorakhnath. This work

forms a valuable addition to the literature of mediæval spiritual mysticism.

Though the names Matsyendra and Gorakhnath are well known throughout Northern India, there is no definite knowledge of the actual period when they lived; from inner evidence deduced from their teachings, however, or rather from the systems of Yoga they practised and taught, we can get a close approximation of their date, and place them somewhere about the 10th century A. D.

Certain terms used in their system have given rise to the suspicion that, since these terms are used also by mystics like Kabir and others, these latter were followers of, or borrowed from, the 'Nathas'; but a little consideration will show that these suppositions are not founded on fact. Such terms, *Sahaj*, *Soon*, *Surti*, *Sabda* etc., existed and were in use long before Nathism itself was founded. They are to be found in the Yoga Schools of Buddhist Lamas and trans-Himalayan cults, as also in the older *Raja Yoga* and *Hatha Yoga* books. And Nathism itself seems to be of a more ancient date than Matsyendranath and Gorakhoath, though they are often reputed to be the founders. In Northern India in particular tradition attributes this school of Yoga to them; but we find mention of the 84 Siddhas in books far anterior to their period; and these 84

Siddhas, to make mention of no other teachers of this system, are well known in Southern India also.

Matsyendra and Gorakh, though they were great exponents of a school of mystic yogis, were not the founders of a new religion ; nor were they reformers in the sense that the founder of Sikhism, Kabir and others were. Nor is there reason to suppose that these latter, Guru Nanak, Kabir, Ramanand or Gyan Nath borrowed from the cult of the two Naths, Matsyendra and Gorakh ; for their cult has no mention of God or of devotion to Him, while the cults of the others have as the life and soul of their religions or cults the *Ishvara Bhakti* or Devotion to God, teaching service to the world as a true servant of His, trying to perform His Will, and offering one's own actions as a sacrifice upon His sacred altar.

The cult of the Naths, on the other hand, is a school of mysticism, teaching certain physical, mental and psychical exercises, which must be practised in order to attain liberation from the Wheel of re-birth.

It must be borne in mind that the name Gorakh is not particular to one person; there have been many of this name. It is even a name given to Shiv Himself as the 'Great Guru'; and it is possible that further research may identify it with Aryasanga also, or even with Nagarjuna, the well-known Buddhist personality; which would prove the original Nathism

to be as old as Buddhism, perhaps older. Buddhism certainly denounced asceticism, as Natbism does; but many of the Yoga practices of Buddhism are found in Nathism also. The Nath system cannot be classed with any one particular system of Hindu Yoga, *Raja*, *Hatha*, *Mantra* or *Laya* Yoga; it seems to have been compiled from selections from all—though portions of every one of them are to be found in it. *Mudras* and *Asanas* are taken from the *Hatha* Yoga; *Pranayama* or control of the breath and vital energy comes from *Raja* Yoga; *Japa*, or recitation of *Mantras* is from *Mantra* Yoga, and so is the practice of withdrawing the *Sutti*, consciousness within, identifying it with the *Shabda*, sound in the *Soonya* or Void.

In spite of these similarities, the Nath system of Yoga is more akin to the Buddhist; and like Buddhism, Nathism has two kinds of disciples, laymen who live the life of a householder, and those who take the vow of renunciation. The latter, as a symbol of their '*Ashram*', wear rings of thread or wood in their ears. Brahmacharya forms a very important factor of both sects, of the Buddhist *Bhikkhus* and of the Nath Yogis. It was believed that if the ears were pierced at a certain place sexual desire would be destroyed.

Undoubtedly the Nath system of Yoga as expounded by Matsyendra and Goraksha is on a high spiritual plane and deserves further investigation; and

we have to thank Dr. Mohan Singh to whose erudition and labour we owe the rescue from oblivion of the teaching of these high souls and their presentment to the modern world of thought.

*Strawberry Hill,*  
SIMLA.

DALJIT SINGH.

Raja Sabih's foreword has come after the Author's Note and the Title pages have been printed off. I am sure, my readers will, like myself, feel very grateful for the light he has thrown on Naths and Nathism, and their relation to Buddhism. His note incidentally raises three important points 1 Has there been more than one Gorakhshanatha in history? 2 Do Sahaja, Shunya, Surya, Sebda and other technical terms common to Nathism, and Mediaeval and Modern Indian Santism, bear the same meanings in both systems and therefore reveal the immediate influence of the former on the latter? 3. Is Nathism, to put it bluntly, Godless? My own answers to the three questions are no, yes and no. Nathism has its Brahma and Parama Siva, being, however, a form of Yoga, it, like Sankhya, looks upon its Brahma, differently from Vedanta and Bhagvatism. The influence of Nathism on Saivism is acknowledged by Barthwal, Kshitemohan Sen, Ranade and Sivabrat Lal. The same person became known as *Guru Gorakh Nath* in the North and Central India, *Gorakhshapte Siddha* in Eastern India and *Gorakhshanatha* in Western and Southern India. Treated as an Immortal (*Amara*), who has attained to *Kayasiddhi* and has become a *Videhamukta*, he comes up again and again in the writings of Sants and in oral or written folklore current among the householders and the ascetics. Yes, he has certainly been identified in history with Anangavajra as well as with Nagarjuna, but wrongly as shown elsewhere in this book. All the 84 Siddhas were surely not contemporaneous; to complete the total the net was cast widely and perfected beings from different places and ages were selected. The Buddhist list of 84 differed from the Nath list and the different Buddhist lists also show divergence

as do the various Nath lists. Lastly the Nepalese Buddhist and Lama tradition is not hundred per cent. reliable as the contacts in the earliest and middle ages between Indian and Tibetan and Nepalese ascetics and thinkers were so close, and exchanges and assimilations so quick and vast that it is not safe to accept at once who borrowed from whom. One at least of the famous Western Orientalists, Paul Poussein, has expressed himself unequivocally on this point. Says he: We do not believe Nepalese theism has in reality ever been quite free from intermixture of Saivite thought. As to the antiquity of the type of Yoga practised by Gorakh I give below the summary kindly made by herself, of a paper read at Rome by Dott. Maryla Falk :

"The hymn Atharva Veda VIII, 9, of which there has been no available comment as yet, offers us, if rightly interpreted, the most ancient document of Yoga philosophy. Its ideology is directly connected with the psychological myth of the universal androgynous Purusha-Vac and of his double existence, 3/4 in the transcendent depths of the heart, & transformed by means of a primeval immolation into the multiplicity of world and life. Yoga means "union" in the ancient philosophical texts. Our hymn shows what sort of union is originally meant: it is the psychological *reunion*, the reconstitution of the Universal Being in the regeneration of innermost humanity, in the conquest of the manifold realm of the Sun by the primordial nightly realm of Viraj (= vac) representing the reality of Purusha-atman. Yoga is already connected here with symbolical Siva-worship, as it will be in later times."

LAHORE :

27-8-36.

MOHAN SINGH.

### ADDITIONAL NOTE.

The foreword of Raja Sahib makes it clear that further help from me is necessary to enable the reader to have a correct idea of Gorakh and Medieval Hindu Mysticism. I therefore append the following notes, after looking over my references again.

I. No one in history has talked of more than one Gorakh, who has always been mentioned along with Machhanda and in many cases along with Machhanda, Bharthri, Gopichand, Charpat, Mina, Isar and Luharipa. Even the local (Gorakhpur) tradition merely says that "in the *Satya Yuga* Gorakh lived in the Punjab, in the *Treta Yuga* at Gorakhpur, in the *Dvapara Yuga* at Harmuj and in the *Kali Yuga* at Gorakhmadi in Kathiawar. He also for some time resided in the Nepal." So that all the four directions North, East, West and South are covered. [E. R. E., Vol. 6, p. 329]

II. As to the doctrine of Gorakh, its connection with the earlier Upanishads and its differentiation from other doctrines and schools, I cite the following. In the *Goraksha Samhita* we find: "a devotee sanctified by *samarasa* remains in ecstasy in *Sunya*." The *Kuthakopanishad*, one of the 10 belonging to the oldest class, says (VI, 10, 11): When the five senses, along with the mind, cease (from their normal activities) and the intellect itself does not move —then, they say, is the highest state. That steady control of the senses (*Gyanendriyas*) they consider is *yoga*. The same Upanishad contains (II) the words *Hiranayagarabha*, *Abhayasya*, *Guhahitam*, *Adhyatana Yogadhi-gamena*, *Purushah*, *Susumna*, *Adhumakah* and *Urdh*. The *Maitri Upanishad* says:

"The union of breath and mind, and similarly of the organs and the relinquishment of all existence is called Yoga." (VI. 22)

The most important bit of evidence comes from *Amaraughashasana*, attributed to Gorakh. I have given the original passages elsewhere in this book (pp. 80-1). The translation, below kindly prepared for me by my colleague Mr. Jagan Nath Agarwala M. A., Assistant Professor of Sanskrit, will amply show the essential difference of Gorakh from many other systems of mysticism.

"Oh, the folly of the world. Some say, the discrimination between good and bad actions is Moksha; others say, Moksha is dependent on the recitation of the Veda; others, Moksha is having no dependence on symbols; others, Moksha is "seeing" the rupa, bindu, nada, chaitanya, pindakasha (form, point, sound, consciousness, the firmament within) through the effort of meditation; others, Moksha is (union of) the worshipper and the worshipped (realized through) the use of wine, meat etc., (the five makaras of the Tantrics) and is the joy of the sexual union; others, Moksha is characterized by the setting in motion of the Kundalini (the serpent-power) gladdened by Mulakandha (the root nerve-centre); others, Moksha is characterized by the regarding of all objects with the eye of equality. But Moksha is not characterized by ideas and attitudes like these. Now the description of Moksha pada: where manas is seen by the mind through the agency of the Sahaja Samadhi, that alone is Moksha.

Verily having seized that Nada (inner sound) he should join Chaitanya, Divine Consciousness, there.

\* \* \* \* \*

One who has mastery over Sabda Brahma, obtaining Parama Brahma \_\_\_\_ Having renounced all else, he should practise always Sabda Brahma.

\* \* \* \* \*

It has been said by the revered Maheshvara: O Devi, the Yogi who has set himself on the path of death should practise action knowing Brij Niranjan Chitt is Jiwan Mukti."

In one sentence, Gorakh's doctrine is control of mind's *Vrittis*, of the *Prana*, of *Vireja*, (desires, breath and sex) through mind itself, rising into a stage of self-transcendence, by the natural, easy psychological method of self-contemplation, and meditation on the Void, the Transcendent one, Who is this and is not this. Reviewing *Kaulajnangniranaya* and some Minor texts of the School of Matsyendranatha, Mr. Bhattacharya (I. H. Q., 1935, p. 354) says: "The central conception of liberation in the system is in Gaudapada's words, *manaso hy amanibhavah*, the state of non-mind of the mind i. e., making the mind non-mind, or the complete suppression of the mind."

This fully bears out what I have said in explanation of Gorakh's teaching elsewhere in this book, on page 27.

III. Regarding the influence of Buddhism on Nathism, I shall first give here the tradition in Nepal and Kamrup (Rangpur) as given by Grierson and Buchanan. "The first teacher of Buddhism in Nepal was Manju. He taught a pure form of Buddhism, which became afterwards impregnated

with Brahmanical ideas through the invitation given by Narendra Deva, king of Nepal, to one Matsyendra Nath, a teacher of the *Pasupata* form of the Saiva religion. Sixth in descent from Matsyendra Nath comes Goraksha Nath." (J. A. S. B., 1878, p. 138) Pasupata Yoga has been read into the Mohenjo Daro civilization (K., pp. 237-238).

I shall now quote what the translators of the *Maitri* Upanishad (Panini office, Allahabad) say in a foot-note. After stating on another page that the *Surta Shabda Yoga* of the *Radha Swamis* is traceable in full in *Maitraya* Upanishad, they add in connection with a reference in the Upanishad to some other doctrines: "Buddhism or Jainism is not of spontaneous growth but evolved out of older teachings of the different schools of philosophy in course of several centuries." (Pr. VII-8)

One might only add that there was indeed as back-ground, behind Nathism, Tantric Buddhism and Buddhist Yogachara, but there was also Upanishadism then resuscitated recently by Sankara, the Saivite-com-Vedantist, and Gorakh as a Saiva only took up and taught Upanishadic yoga, using, however, along with purely Upanishadic ideas and practices, such ideology as had been developed or originated by both Vigyanvadis and Sunyavadis among the Buddhists. The presence of these later terms should not mislead us into thinking that Nathism or, better and more appositely, Avadhutism, because it was post-Yogachara was merely an echo of later Mahayanism. A mistake of this kind was made by Samuel Johnson who called Sikhism nothing but a form of Buddhism (Oriental Religions).

IV. Anent the presence of the ideology, imagery, words grammatical forms of Gorakh, Charpat and *Gorakhbodh* in the mystic or occult songs of later medieval saints like Gyandev (b. 1270), Kabir (1398-1449) and Nanak (1469-1538), I have for the benefit of the readers added at this late stage original songs from Beni, Namdev, Kabir and Nanak. I am sorry I cannot add the translations now. It can easily be seen from those extracts that on the occult side the Sants say the same thing as the classical Nathas did, almost in the same words; that all were reformers, the Nathas or Avadhuts or Atits aiming at the reform of pre-existing Jogis and other ascetics only, while the later Sants aimed at the reform of all the classes; that the eclectic or synthetic character of the mystic teaching of the Nathas, combining recitation (Japa), contemplation (Dhyana), listening to sound (Nadanusandhana), celibacy or at least control and transmutation of sexual vitality (Reta), removal of the five evils [*Kama* (lust), *Krodha* (anger), *Lobh* (greed), *Moh* (attachment), *Ahankar* (vanity)], *Samadhi* etc., is fully reflected in the teachings of the later Sants except for the difference that the Sants, having more to do with the layman, added theism and devotionalism in their precepts. That however does not mean that Nathism has nothing whatever to do with the devotional attitude; the devotion to guru is there, and so is the devotion to Siva. I am supported in this view by Bhagwati Prasad Singh who says (K., p. 471) that Nathism is Ishwarwadi. Further, the moral and religious attitude which Raja Sahib so well defines, and associates with Kabir and Nanak, is also not absent from Gorakh and

Charpat for they distinctly mention the killing of the five enemies as the first step in mystic progress and such a victory is everything that that attitude can imply, Gyandev was in the direct line of Gorakh and Machhandra; mark his devotional songs side by side with his Yogic utterances. Also note the words *Nam*, *Bhagvant*, *Bhajan*, *Ram* in the two *padas* of Machhandra on pp. 1-2 of the - Hindi section of the present work. The reader may also see *Kabir Granthavali* pp. 88, 90, 94, 109, 157-9. The greatest known compliment to Gorakh has been paid by Kabir who says (*K. G.*, p.<sup>77</sup> 88); Even Sanak, Sanandan, Jaidev and Namdev, *Bhagats* as they were, did not fathom the depths of the mind; nor did Narad, a *Muni* and *Gyani* completely understand the workings of the mind; Dhruva, Prahlada and Bibhikhana also failed to see through the mind; verily Sukdeva did know the secrets of the mind but in part only; but only Gorakh, Bharthri and Gopichand, indeed, fully penetrate into the mysteries of the mind and enjoyed perfect Bliss. In another *pada*, Kabir refers to Bharthri as the disciple of Gorakh. Gorakh is almost always referred to by Kabir as *Avadhuta*. Nanak also addresses Gorakh as an *Avadhuta*.

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## ABBREVIATIONS.

A. G.—Adi Granth  
 A. A. I. C.—Ancient Accounts of India and China  
 B. G. S.—Bharthri Gorakha Sanbada  
 B. M. D.—Bharat Mat Darpan  
 C.—Chhappai of Rajjab  
 C. I.—Census of India  
 C. I. S. G.—Central India States Gazetteers  
 D. F. R. E.—Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire  
 D. G.—Dasam Granth  
 D. M.—Dabistan-i-Mazahib  
 E. R. E.—Encylopedia of Religion and Ethics  
 G. C. S.—Gazetteer of Chamba State  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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### Gorakhnath.

Gorakh (vernacular), Goraksha (Sanskrit), means one who is protector of earth or protector of the cow; or one who has controlled a sense-organ.

Gorakh is a gotra, family name, of some of the Jugis or Jogis of Bengal and Assam.<sup>1</sup>

Gorakhsha is stated by Kunbhari Pa, author of Hindi *Virat Puran*, to be the presiding god, Devata, of the Talyama Chakra in the human body, the female power or Shakti of which is Siddhanta.<sup>2</sup>

Nath means master; or one who has pierced, stringed (vernacular=nathna). Nath is a general secondary name, e. g. Somanatha, the god Siva who is worshipped in the famous temple at Somnat, which derives its name from that of the god; Neminatha, a Jain teacher; Maitreyanatha, a Buddhist teacher; and Vajranatha of Vajrayana. As a special usage, Nath is the title of that sect of Jogis or Yogis who follow Gorakhnath or one or other of the remaining nine Nathas, or one of the twelve disciples of Avadhuta Gorakhnath. Such Jogis usually belong to the order known as the Kanphata.<sup>3</sup>

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1. H. V. K., vol. XVIII, p. 745.

2. P. U. L. MS. No. 7341.

3. H. V. K., vol. XVIII, pp. 707-9 and E. R. E., vol. XII, pp. 333-5.

The name Gorakh<sup>\*</sup> has yielded the compound, in the North-Indian vernaculars, *Gorakh-dhanda*, which means an inextricable tangle, something insoluble. It is based on a consideration of the coiled and tangled piece of wood

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\*Some discussion has gathered round the point whether or not both Goraksha and Matsyendra are real names. It has been advanced by Professor Tucci (*J. A. S. B.*, 1930) that they are spiritual appellations given to persons who attained to a certain yogic adeptness. The view has been challenged by Dr. Bagchi (*Kaulajnananiranaya*). It seems to me that Professor Tucci is right and he is supported by H. P. Shastri, in *J. B. O. R. S.*, Vol. 5, 1919; by Kunbhari Pava, author of *Virata Purana*; Dvivedi, co-editor of *Padumavati* by Jayasi; the author of the *Kaulajnana niranaya*; and the author of the work quoted on page 44 of *Siddhasiddhanta Sangraha*. According to them the nine Nathas are the incarnations of Gorakh (standing for Siva) himself; in the body of each he perfects the conquest of one of the nine *chakras* and *dwaras* (centres and gates in the body). Again, each of the nine Nathas represents the complete conquest of one of the nine centres and gates. Someone became Gorakshanatha by the conquest of sex and anger, and through the control of the *taluka* centre, over which he presides. Similarly, Matsyendra was the title of the person who had controlled the tongue; he had performed the *Khechari mudra* which is the attitude (*bhavati*) of the fish. Further, in *Kaulajnananiranaya* (pp. 68-72) five different names are given for each of the over two dozen Siddhas. The first is the name given by the parents, and the remaining are appellations for the stages in spiritual progress achieved by the person concerned; in these four is included the name given by the Guru at the time he initiated the disciple. In *Gorakhshasiddhanta Sangraha* (p. 44) several personal names as well as places and castes are associated with the Siddhas and the Nathas; the association is purely psychological invention and based on correspondence or symbolism. Just as the nine Nathas stand for the conquest of the nine centres and gates, similarly the eighty-

which is pierced, and stringed with a cotton thread; this *dhandā*, according to Dvivedi (*Padumavati*, Grierson and Dvivedi, pp. 283-239), is carried by the *Jogis*. The

four Siddhas stand for perfection attained in spiritual ascension through the eighty-four *asanas* or yogic postures, each posture leading to its own particular, psychological and spiritual advance.

It is, therefore, possible that both Goraksha and Matsyendra are appellations for two particular stages of spiritual advance. In the case of Goraksha, however, it does not seem to be probable. In other cases, second names given to persons after their resort to, or adeptness attained in, Yoga are well known. For example, Puran was given Chaurangiatha; Bharthri, Vicharamatha; Gopi Chand, Bairaganatha. Gorakh is also called Sri Natha; someone has indentified him with Anang Vajra, but Rajjab explains Gorakh's achievement, which could give rise to the use of Anang Vajra for him, thus: *Rahat Guru Gorakh Anang jin ejar su jarya*. Gorakh achieved the control of sex.

It is not fanciful to talk of the division of the *Jogis* into six *Darshanas* and twelve *Panthas*, as based on psychological correspondence; they may have been meant to correspond with the six *chakras* in the body or *shatanga*, the six stages, of *Yoga*, and with the twelve Yogic matras. In any case it is not Matsyendra or Mira, Jalandhara and Goraksha who have given rise to Matsya *asana* (posture), Jalandhara *asana* (posture) and Jalandhara *bandha* (dam or closure), and Goraksha *asana* (posture) but the latter set of exercises, which, having been employed by the former set of persons, have given rise to the titles of those persons or, in any case, to their names. Matsyasana is the posture and the attitude of the fish; Gorakshasana is the posture and the attitude of the cow, at the same time as it is the attitude of the earth, and represents the stage of the conquest of a sense-organ. It would seem as if much of the inner psychological experience and metaphysical theory in Raja Yoga has been mythologized in the literary tales and folklore

word *Machhanda* similarly, in common parlance in north-India, stands for someone very restless, very clever, miracle-working and shape-changing.

### The Importance of the Study of Gorakh.

The study of Gorakh is of incalculable benefit to the students of Hindu Yoga and Bhagti, medieval and modern; of Indian folklore; of the early Indian Vernacular literature; of the reactions between Hinduism and Islam, in their first impact.

1. Galiini Nath<sup>1</sup>, the Maratha saint of 12th and 13th centuries, acknowledged Gorakh as a great teacher. Pipa,<sup>2</sup> the Gujarati saint-poet of the 14th century, says, O Pipa, they

about classical Yogis, Siddhas, Nathas and Avadhutas. Many names of places and geographical positions, like those of persons and events, also, seem to be symbolic (at least so far as they are used in relevant Jogi literary allegories and Jogi folklore), e.g. Singhaldwip, Kamrup, Chandra Nagar, Dhara Nagar, Kanchan Nagar.

Kabir (K. G., p. 199) says: He is Gorakh who realizes the manifest or revealed knowledge.

(गोरख सोई र्यानं गमि गहै)

Nanak (A. G. p. 992) says: There is the heaven or the sky and above that is Gorakh, whose Guru is the unknowable.

(अपरि गगनु गगन परि गोरखु ता का आगमु गुरु पुनिवासी)

Nanak (A. G. p. 877) says: He is Gorakh who supports the earth.

(गोरख सो जिनि गोइ उठाली)

In another place Nanak says:

मीन की चपल सित जुगति मन राहीऐ उहै नह हँस नह कंघ छीजै

1. M. M., p. 19.

2. S. S.

renounced Maya and the woman—all those, who like Gorakh Nath became immortal in this world. Kabir<sup>1</sup> (1380-1449) of the United Provinces sings: Every other leader of thought fell before Maya; she was conquered by Gorakh alone, who had realized the *Gyaan Guru*, true knowledge which is the real teacher. Nanak<sup>2</sup> (1469-1538) mentions Gorakh more than once in his poetry; so does Rajjab,<sup>3</sup> a Rajputana saint of the 17th century. One of our contemporary writers on the Radha Swami faith, which was founded in the second half of the 19th century, in his book, *The Shabd Yog*,<sup>4</sup> says that the Surt Shabda Yog or "Sound and Spirit Practice of Yoga,"<sup>5</sup> was known to Gorakhnath, who had learnt it from Mastyendramath and taught it to Bhartrihari.

2. There are idols of Gorakh in Sialkot and Jhelum districts in the Punjab, and at a place near Calcutta in Bengal. Jogis, of whatsoever division or sect, pay homage to him.<sup>6</sup> Of the places of pilgrimage<sup>7</sup> for the Kanphata sect of Jogis, which are connected with Gorakh, besides the three mentioned before, are: Gorakh Hatri in Peshawar, N. W. F. P.; a place near Dwarka, Gujarat; a cave near Hardwar, and the villages Mahanand and Harboongpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; the Pashupatinath temple in Nepal; the Ekalinga Siva temple in Mewar. In Ujjain,<sup>8</sup> in Konkan district, in Gujarat, Gorakh is considered

1. K. G., p. 189.

2. A. G., pp. 952 and 992.

3. C., pp. 163 and 171.

4. Pp. 167-8.

5. Kabir, A. G., says, p. 1076. The Hindu recites the name of Rama but the Jogi utters Gorakh, Gorakh.

6. H. V. K., vol. III, pp. 707-9.

7. C. I. S. G., vols. I, III and V, and J. A. O. S., vol. 23.

as one of the deities, and is invoked both by the Hindus and the Muhammadans.

3. Very vast indeed is the part which Gorakh plays in folklore, almost the whole of which is found collected in Vernacular Hindustani verse, by Balak Ram Jagishar in two books<sup>1</sup>; in Urdu verse by Ram Sahai;<sup>2</sup> in Braji verse by the authors of the *Tirio Charittar* in the *Dasam Granth* (1699 A. D.); by Jawala Das, Jauki and Brahm Das in *Pothi Ratan Gian*<sup>3</sup> in Hindwi verse; in Hindi prose, by Chandra Natha Yogi<sup>4</sup>, who incorporates with folklore the Yogi tradition as well, partly modernized and rationalized; in Urdu prose, by the compiler of *Majmua-e-Haqayaq-ul-Hind* still in MS.<sup>5</sup>; in Panjabi verse, by the anonymous author of the *Udas Gopi Chand*<sup>6</sup>; in Persian prose in *Dabistan-i-Mazahib*; and in a paper in English by Mr. Gopal Chandra Hallar in the *P. T. F. S. A. I. O. C.*<sup>7</sup> To these may be added the "Legends of the Punjab" by Sir Richard Temple, the *Punjab Census Report*<sup>8</sup> by Edward Maclagan, and *Glossary of the Punjab Tribes and Castes*, vol. II, by Ibbetson edited by Maclagan and Rose, all three in English.

1. *S. G. B.*, and *S. P. B.*

2. *K. H.*

3. Printed and published at Amritsar, a copy available in the British Museum.

4. *V. S. V.*

5. MS. No. 53, Add. 26485 and 26485, in the British Museum, London.

6. *P. U. L.*, MS. No. 374.

7. Sixth Session, Patna, 1930.

8. For 1891, para 57.

In folklore Gorakh is said to have been the teacher of Puran,<sup>1</sup> son of Salbahan of Sialkot; of Bharthrihari,<sup>2</sup> step-brother of Vikramaditya of Ujjain; of Raja Gopi Chand of Ujjain<sup>3</sup>, Rangpur, Dharamgari, or Kanchanpur (11th century according to one account, and 14th century according to another); of Queen Lunan Chamari and Queen Sundran of Assam<sup>4</sup> († or Orissa); of Ranjha<sup>5</sup> of Jhang, 13th century; of Gugga<sup>6</sup> Pir of Rajputana, contemporary of Rai Pathaura of Delhi; of Baba<sup>7</sup> Ratan of Peshawar, 11 and 12th centuries; of Dharmamath,<sup>8</sup> who migrated to Western India; of King Ajipal and Venapal; of Kapilamuni and Balgath<sup>9</sup>; of the holy Prophet<sup>10</sup> Muhammad, 6th century; of Madar; of Luharipa<sup>11</sup>; of Ismail<sup>12</sup>, a Siddha; of Ratan Sain<sup>13</sup>, the hero of *Padumavati* by Jayasi.

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1. P. B., Panjabi verse by Qadiryar, P. U. L. MS. 1965.

2. B. G. S., P. U. L. MS. No. 7340. *Bharthriharinirveda*, J. A. O. S., 1904, pp. 197-239 and E. G.

3. P. U. L. MS. No. 374.

4. S. P. B.; M. L. H. H., p. 140, contains a Hindu mantra of Lunan Chamari; S. J.

5. The story of Hir-Ranjha in Lahadi verse by Damodar.

6. MS. 112, or 2014, Fall 95-99, in the British Museum, London.

7. J. P. H. S., vol. II., No. 2

8. E. B. E., vol. 12, pp. 834-5

9. S. G. B.; J. P. H. S., vol. II, No. 2. P. C. E., 1891; and G. P. T. C.

10. D. M.

11. A. G., pp. 933-946, and 952.

12. Sabara Tantra.

13. P., Grierson and Dwivedi.

He is, further, said to have rescued his own teacher Machhandranath<sup>1</sup> from the degraded love-life into which he had fallen in Bengal, Assam or Ceylon. He defeated Jalandhramath and Kanipa.<sup>2</sup> He scored over the various Devis at Jwalamukhi, Calcutta, etc., and the leaders of the Lingayats and Jains in south India. He visited Afghanistan and Baluchistan.<sup>3</sup>

He is an immortal who resides in the Himalayas, and is leading about 84 Siddhas, 52 Birs, 64 Jognis and 6 Jatis.<sup>4</sup> Along with his teacher Matseyndra, Goraksha is claimed by the Tibetans and the Nepal Buddhists.<sup>5</sup> The Muslim Jogis make him out to have been the teacher of Muhammad.<sup>6</sup> Krishnadasa, an old Gujarati poet sings of Mauchhandra and Goraksha as the two Jain saints.<sup>7</sup>

### Material for the study of Gorakh.

**Literature in Sanskrit.** A number of Sanskrit (some in good, some in corrupt language) works are ascribed to him:

1. *S. G. B.*

2. *Ibid.*

3. *Ibid.*

4. *Ibid.*

5. *S. N.*, vol. II, and *Le Nepal*, S. Levi, 1905. I. 347 ff., 355.

"Tibetan tradition claims Goraksha as a Buddhist magician, and states that his kanphata disciples were also originally Buddhists, but became followers of Isvara (i. e., Sivas) on the fall of the Sena dynasty at the end of the 12th century as they did not wish to oppose the Musalman conquerors."

6. *D. M.*

7. MS. Marathi No. 72 Add. 26, 433 in the British Museum, London.

- (a) Amaranatha Samvad.<sup>1</sup>
- (b) Gorakshasiddhanta Saṅgraha.
- (c) Amaraugha Shasam.<sup>2</sup>
- (d) Gorakh Saṅgha<sup>3</sup> (See *m* below)
- (e) Chatura Shityasana.
- (f) Gyanamrita.<sup>4</sup>
- (g) Yoga Chintamani.
- (h) Yoga Mahima.
- (i) Yoga Martanda.
- (j) Yoga Siddhanta Paddhiti,
- (k) Viveka Martanda.
- (l) Siddhasiddhanta Paddhiti.
- (m) Goraksha Samhita.
- (n) Hatha Yoga.
- (o) Goraksha Shatka or Jnana Shatka.
- (p) Avadhots Gīta or Swatna-Samvityupadeśha.
- (q) Goraksha Kalpa.
- (r) Goraksha Sahameṣara.<sup>5</sup>
- (s) Goraksha Gīta.
- (t) Nathalilamrita.<sup>6</sup>
- (u) Goraksha Prishtika.<sup>7</sup>

1. *J. B. A. S.*, April 1932, pp. 340-1. It is in Marathi, not Sanskrit.

2. *J. M. V.*; the editor says that the MS. copy was made out in 1525.

3. The name is found in the *Dabistan-i-Marahib* (end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century).

4. f, n, o, p mentioned in Hall's *J. B. I. P. S.*

5. r, s, v mentioned in *C. S. S.*

6. t, u mentioned in *E. S. H. M.*

7. The rest are mentioned in *H. V. K.*, vol. VI, p. 560; *E. B. E.*, vol. 6, p. 329 and other works.

- (v) Gorakshopanishad.
- (w) Kama Shastra.
- (x) Kaya Bodha.
- (y) Panchamatra Yoga.

Of these I have seen only Nos. *b*, *c*, *l*, *m*, *o*, and *w*.

*Goraksha Shataka* and *Goraksha Samhita* are together published under the title *Goraksha Paddhiti*. There is no internal evidence to show that they are the compositions of Gorakh, except for two lines which do not appear in another, more trustworthy edition. *Amaraugha Shasana* does not contain the name of Goraksha anywhere in the text. What is more important is that these three works are a hotch-potch of Hatha Yoga and Laya Yoga and do not, except in one place in *Amaraugha*, which I quote later, refer to that distinctive method of Gorakh which is specified by Swatmarama, author of *H. Y. P.*, and by all the vernacular literature attributed to him and written about his doctrine. *Gorakshashiddhanta Sangraha* is a miscellany containing extracts from numberless books and is not a composition of Goraksha though it has a few things said to come from *Goraksha Gita*, *Gorakshopnishad* and *Goraksha Sahamsra*.

A summary of *Siddhasiddhanta Paddhati* by Nityanatha, made by Balbhadra and called *Siddasiddhanta Sangraha* has been published. It certainly contains support of the doctrine of Gorakh as propounded in *Gorakhbodh*. Its fifth and sixth sections on the definitions of an *Avadhuta* and a *Yogi* are very valuable. The author's date has not been traced.

*Avadhuta Gita* contains no reference to Goraksha.

*Kama Shashtra* is not at all Gorakh's work; there is absolutely no reference to Gorakh anywhere in it.

It may be mentioned in passing that another work, still in MS., *Ras Kriya*, in Marathi, is attributed to Gorakh, but without proof, of course.

*Amoranatha Samvada* is stated to be a dialogue between Siva and Goraksha, which palpably was not written by the latter himself.

Of the remaining works, I guess, a few are works about Gorakh and the rest merely dialogues between Gorakh (?) and another worthy, all composed with a view to the exposition of Gorakh's doctrine or the establishment of his supremacy.

#### Literature in the Indian Vernaculars.

On the contrary, the vernacular writings of Gorakh amply repay our scrutiny. He is claimed to have been the first known Hindi (or Panjabi) prose writer. The poetry going under his name appears in the following:

1. A manuscript found in Tibet, a copy of which is possessed by a teacher of the Hindu University, Benares;
2. *Shabad Shlok*, in Gurmukhi script, published at Lahore in 1902;
3. *Banarsi Vilas* of Banarsi Das (b. 1586), published in Bombay in 1905;
4. MS. No. 374, in the Punjab University Library, copy made out in 1701;
5. *Janam Sakhi* (Bhai Bala) of Nanak, in Gurmukhi script, published at Lahore in 1890 and
6. Two MSS. of *Pran Sangati*, both at Lahore, one copy dated 1701 and the other 1777; a third at Mangat is dated about 1605.

Of the vernacular writings about Gorakh's doctrine, those which are mentioned in the list<sup>1</sup> of the State Library, Jodhpur, but which I have not seen are:—

Gam Bodh, Gorakh-Ganesh Goehti, Mahadev-Gorakh Samvad, Gorakh-Datt Goehti, Kanthad-bodh, Asht-Mudra, Panchmatri Jog, Abhai Matra, Daya-bodh, Narve-bodh, Ankali-Shalok, Kafar-bodh, Gorakhnath Ki Satra-Kala, Atam-bodh, Pran Sankli, Gyan Chauntisi, Sankhya Darshan, Rahras, Nathji ki Tithah, Battris Lachhan, Granth Homavari, Chhand Gorakhnath Ji Ka, Kisan Astuti kari, Siddhi Ikbis Gorakh, Sist Praman Granth.

The last work contains the only known prose piece, attributed to Gorakh himself. In another place two more vernacular books about Gorakh's doctrine are mentioned, *Jogesh Sakhi* and *Siddhant Jog*.

It is obvious that the *Chhands* or *Padas* of Gorakh himself and *Gorakh-bodh*,<sup>2</sup> the dialogue between Machhanda and Gorakh, are more important than any other material for authentic doctrinal conclusions; we take up these writings, seeking support for or echoes of them, in the Sanskrit and the Vernacular works of authors who reflect Nathism.

The scholars of the Indian vernaculars know that the earliest vernacular writings issued, under the impulse

1. E. S. II. M. for 1902.

2. This vernacular dialogue between Machhanda and Gorakh may have had something to do with the Sanskrit dialogic work called *Iswara-Minanatha Samvada*, quoted in *Natha-Sanketa-Chandrika*, referred to by Hall in I. B. I. P. S., p. 17.

of popular religion, from Buddhist Siddhas,<sup>1</sup> Jain Acharyas, Saiva Jogi Naths and Vaishnava Alvars. If the dates of Gorakh and Charpat as they emerge from these pages are accepted, then their poetry will throw the much-needed light on the rise and growth not only of the vernacular languages but of vernacular, religious culture as well, for an unbroken continuity is traceable, in the same or similar words, thoughts and poetic forms, in the Hindwi poetry of the mediæval Indian saints, writing in different parts of the

1. *J. B. O. E. S.*, vol. 5, 1919, pp. 180. The vernacular literature of the Buddhists mainly treat of the symbolical union spoken of before. They consist chiefly of songs, short pieces and couplets, written in a mystic language. The Siddha Caryas, who composed these songs were men of some ability and learning. They wrote in a style exceedingly musical and in a language as homely as possible. They preached the evanescent character of the world. They reached the futility of a strict and abstemious life. They praised the enjoyments of the sweets of the world. They enjoined absolute reliance on the supreme wisdom of the Guru. They believed in a doctrine of *Mahasukha* or a supreme delight of the union. They ridiculed the priests of other religions and poohpoohed the doctrines of their opponents.

As I have said before there was Brahmanical literature previous to the vernacular literature of the Buddhists. This was literature of Nathism, preached about the end of the 8th century by Minanatha, his chief disciple Matsyendra and Matsyendra's chief disciple Goraksa. These do not seem to have been men highly educated and they seemed to have been drawn from amongst hermits and others. Their chief practice was Hatha Yoga or to fix the mind on one thing while the body lies in various gymnastic stances. They worshipped Siva and Sakti in union. They thought it the nine organs of sense, present at the time of union of the God and the Goddess when He revealed the doctrine to His consort are symbolized by the nine Naths who brought down the doctrine on earth. It has been said before that no works of the original Naths have yet been discovered; the existence of this vernacular literature is known only by a few quotations in the commentaries on Buddhist vernacular works. There is a large body of Sanskrit literature of the Naths dealing mainly with Hatha-yoga written during the ascendancy of the Palas. The works of this sect as well as of the Siddhacharyas are written in a sort of Sanskrit, which might be termed pidgin Sanskrit.

country, from Gorakh, 9th and 10th centuries, to the founder of the Radha Swami Panth in the 19th century (1861).

### The Jogi Order.

Before we take up Gorakh, his date and place, and his doctrine, let us in the introduction look at the Yogi fraternity existing before him. We know that there is Raja Yoga in the *Atharva Veda*; in the *Upavishads*, earlier and later, like *Katha*, *Maitreya* and *Taittarya*, and *Narasimhafapini*, *Varaha*, *Yogaraja*, *Nadabinda*, *Naradapari-vrajaka*, *Muktika* and *Sandilya*. There were the *Yoga Sutras* of Patanjali who wrote his monumental work in the 1st century A.D. Then there were *Manu Smriti* and *Yoga Vashishta*. The Buddhist Mahayanist Yoga developed in the 5th century, and Vajrayana, about the 8th century. There was the Laya Yoga or Kundalini Yoga of the *Tantras* and the *Agamas*. Again, some form of Saiva Yoga has been traced to sources pre-Aryan, or, at least, non-Aryan. Further, some kind of Yogic practice was current amongst the Greek gnostics.<sup>1</sup> Among the Vedic and Pauranic knowers and practitioners of Yoga are well-known: Hiranyakasipu, Ishvara or Siva, the ten Rudras, Santa Kumara, Janaka, Hanumana, Sukadeva, Prahlada, Dattatreya, Jada Bharata, and Sankracharya.<sup>2</sup>

The doors of Yoga have ever been open to all classes.<sup>3</sup> It had therefore special attraction, amongst the Hindus, for the Sudras, the Antyajas, the illegitimate offsprings of Brahman men and Sudra women, and the new converts

1. *D. F. E. E.*, ch. LXIII.

2. *T. M. U.*, p. 145 and *Y. T.*, quoted in *K.*, August 1935, p. 271.

3. *E. R. E.*, vol. 2, p. 91.

to Hinduism from the Buddhist and the non-Aryan classes.

Most of the classical Yogis hailed from the lower strata. The number of Yogis could, therefore, have never been small at any time. We read of Bhucharas called *Bichar* in a travel book by two Arabian travellers in India in the 9th century,<sup>1</sup> and of ascetics with matted hair and ear-rings in Bana Bhatta's *Kadambari*,<sup>2</sup> 8th century. We read of "those who falsely put on red dress, ear-rings and skulls" in the *Maitreya Upanishad*.<sup>3</sup> To say, therefore, that Gorakh founded the *Kanphata* Jogi order would be incorrect.<sup>4</sup> Ascetics who had matted hair, and pierced ears with wooden or metal ear-rings, who took some kind of a brewed liquor or a narcotic, who came from and associated with low-class people, Chandals, who wandered about, and who wore some kind of thread or bone, did exist before Gorakh. "From 500 onwards the new foreign invader quickly became Hinduized. The Brahmic sects began to prevail over Buddhism, and Persian and Arabian influences became more powerful than European. . . . The Chalukyas were Saivas in religion."<sup>5</sup> The Yogi tradition itself, written and oral, gives several names of Yoga teachers who preceded Gorakh. The *Brahmataivarta Purana*<sup>6</sup> gives Bindunath or Yoganath,

1. *A. A. I. C.*, Renaudot, p. 87. The Jogi are also mentioned in *Haft Aqim*, a Persian work of the same period, on the authority of Mohd. Yusuf of Herat.

2. *M. I.*, p. 17.

3. *P.* 145.

4. *E. E. E.*, vol. 12, p. 834.

5. *I. G. I.*, vol. VII.

6. *H. V. K.*, vol. XVIII, pp. 743-8.

Adinath and Mimanath as having gooe before Goraksha; The *Nathayoga Pradipika* gives Adinatha, Matsyendra, Sabara, Anandabhairava, Chaurangin, Mina before Goraksha, who is followed by Virupaksha, Bilesaya, Manthambhairava, Siddha, Buddha, Kanthadi, Korantaka, Surananda, Siddhapada, Charpati, etc.

According to *Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh* of Sujan Rae a Jogi dynasty ruled in India with its capital at Delhi for 343 years. The dynasty was founded by Samandar Pal Jogi who killed Bir Bikrama 542 years before Raja Bhoja Deva of Malawa ascended the throne. There are historians who dispute Samandar Pal's murder of Bir Bikrama found in *Rajavali* and *Raja Tarangini*, and state that Bir Bikrama or Vira Vikramaditya of Malawa lost his life in a battle with King Salivahana or Salabhan of the Punjab, who was a Scythian, but they admit that Samandar Pal Jogi had tremendous influence with and power over Vikramaditya, through his Yogic adeptness. The second view is found in *Tiria Charitkar* in Brajī verse composed about 1698. The Jogi dynasty in Delhi was succeeded by the Chand dynasty, whose founder, Tilak Chand was at first ruler of Bahraich and the last two rulers of which were Gobind Chand (Govinda Chandra) and his widow Prem Devi (or Prem Devi). The Chand dynasty ruled for 155 years. It is this Gobind Chand, who has been identified by some Bengali writers with Gopi Chand of folklore, who was converted to Nathism under the influence of Gorakh himself or his contemporary Jalandhar. But according to Gopi Natha,<sup>1</sup> Gopi Chand, the disciple of Gorakh, Bal Natha,

disciple of Gorakh, or Jalandhar was the son of Tilok Chand.

But equally certain with the existence of Jogis before Gorakh is the tremendous influence that Gorakh exercised, and left upon all Jogi sects after him. Although Kabir bewails the externalistic tendencies and preoccupations of the Jogis and exhorts them to be internalistic—as do before him, besides, in fact, Gorakh himself, Charpat, Jaidev, Namdev, Gyandev, Nivrittinath, Gahininath; and Dadu and Namak, after him—he yet<sup>1</sup> asserts that all the Jogis pay homage to, recite the name of, Gorakh, who had proved himself the one conqueror of *Maya*, the Knower of Self and the rescuer even of his own teacher, whom *Maya* had enmeshed. Most of the Jogi sects to-day name as their founders persons, who are admitted by them to have been the disciples of Gorakh. On the other hand the Gotras or family names of some of the Bengal Jogis<sup>2</sup> show that there had been other acknowledged Yogi teachers like Kashyapa, Siva, Adinatha, Alriishi (*Almyana*), Anadi, Vatuka, Virabhairava, Matsyendra, Mina and Satya, whether historical or legendary, before Gorakh, who was therefore a great reformer of the Jogi order who led them to the original, pure teachings of the (earlier) Upanishads.

The whole of *Padumavati* by the Muslim poet Jayasi begun about 1520 is really an intricate allegory dealing with the *Sutra-Shabda Yoga* of Gorakh in its entirety. Burhan-ud-Din Janam,<sup>3</sup> the son of Shah Miranji

1. *S. S.*, p. 185.

2. *H. V. K.*

3. *Urdu*, quarterly journal, Aurangabad, July 1927.

(d. 1496), a Muslim writer in the Deccan, who died in 1582, also refers to Jog and the Jogis, and like Kabir draws attention to the psychological equivalents of the external symbols and practices which the true seekers after God should try to cultivate.

### PART I.

#### The Date and Place of Gorakh.

As will have been seen from the foregoing introduction, folklore, written or oral, does not help us at all with regard to the date of Gorakh. We have to seek for evidence from historical works and from the greatest common factor of the Jogi tradition.

Gorakh is mentioned in the *Bhavishya Purana* and in the *Brahma Vaivarta Purana*. He is stated to have been an *Avadhuta* in the *Naradaparivrajaka Upanishad* (Madras edition), which ends its list of ascetics with Gorakh, preceded by Sveta Ketu, Rbhu, Nidagha, Jadabharata, Rshabha, Durvasas, Samvartaka, Sanatsujata, Vaideh (Janaka), Vatasiddha, Suka, Vamadeva, Dattatreya, Raivataka. The Jogi traditions state that he was a disciple of Machheadra, Mira or Isar and a contemporary, more or less, of Charpat and Kanthad. For proof of the last one is referred to a work *Kanthadbodh*. The house of Baba Ratan of Peshawar has a genealogical table<sup>1</sup> which is considerably long, beginning with Gorakh

1. P. E. G., printed at the Chashma-e-Nur Press in 1902, at Amritsar. The genealogy runs thus:—Machbandar, Gorakh, Ratan Nath, Dharm Das, Visan Das, Narpat, Gurdas, Jodha Ram, Mathra Das, Sain Das, Bhavani Das, Lakhman Das, Dharm Das, Panjab Das or Siddh Savai, Gusain Har Das, Gusain Sain Das, Brahm Das (the author of Ratan Gyan).

and Ratan. It is on the basis of these associated names that we can raise some structure. To them may be added the name of Bhairavarana, who according to Swatmarama preceded Goraksha, of Ismail, who is related in *Sebra Tantra* to have been one of the 84 Siddhas, in substantiation of which comes handy a work, called *Ismailbodh*,<sup>1</sup> and of Luharipa, whom Nanak calls<sup>2</sup> the spiritual son (*put*) of Gorakh.

1. The only mystic Ismail<sup>3</sup> in India known to history is the Sufi, who settled down in Lahore about 1005. If by this Ismail is meant Ismail, the son of Ja'far Sadiq, he died in 762. Khorasan was annexed to Transoxiana by Ismail al-Samani in 900.

2. The date of Charpat<sup>4</sup> is found by the date of his disciple Sahila Varma,<sup>5</sup> king of Chamba State in the Punjab hills, who flourished about 920.

3. Luharipa, if identified with Luipa of the Tibetan tradition, was born about 980 A. D. Luipa is by some identified with Bharthri and by others with Matayendra.

1. State Library, Jodhpur.

2. A. G., p. 870.

3. I. C., October 1934.

4. S. B. S., vol. VI, 1927. According to the writer of the article, some Aspects of the History and Doctrines of the Nathas, Goraksa, Chaurangi, Ghorachols, Dharmannatha and others were disciples of Maisyendra Bala Natha, Halika Pava, Mai Pava etc., were disciples of Goraksa. Charpata was a disciple of Bala Natha; so were Sabala, Gopi Chand and Bharthrihari.

Two Sanskrit works *Ananta Vakya* and *Charpata Manjari* are attributed to Charpata. In P U L. MS. No. 374, copy made out in 1804 we read that Isar and Gorakh were the Gurus and Charpat, Chamba, चंडपाट. In K. J. N., p. 69, we read of Sri Charakananda Natha who is located in Shaldkot.

5. G. C. S., p. 75.

4. Kanthad,<sup>1</sup> a Saiva ascetic, was found living on the banks of the Saraswati by Chalukya King Mulraj I, who reigned from 941 to 996.

5. According to Dr. Kalidas Nag,<sup>2</sup> the story of Gopichandi's conversion to Yoga through Gorakh (†) had become popular in Gujarat by the 12th century. One modern writer, Balak Ram Jogishar, gives 1027 as the date of the marriage of Chandravali, the sister of Gopichand, to the king of Chandra Nagar in Bengal.

6. In a couplet<sup>3</sup> of Chauranginath, a younger contemporary of Gorakh, the Persian word *Mir* occurs. The first Mir known in India was Sabuktigin, who ruled from 976 to 997. *Mir* is an abbreviation of *Amit*, which is found in use earlier.

7. From a reference to Matsyendra by Abhinava-gupta, who lived towards the beginning of the 11th century, Dr. Bagchi concludes that Matsyendra<sup>4</sup> must have lived about 900.

1. P. C.

2. The Indian P. E. N. for 1935.

3. N. I. P., vol. 11, pp. 385-405.

"If you want to kill, then kill the *Mir* of your own mind; if you want to plunder, then plunder the treasure of the vital-breath." The nature of the reference is very significant. Puran Bhagat has been identified with Chaurangi or Chaturangi. P. N. Q., January 1835

4. Has Meykandar, the alleged Guru of Sri Kanta anything to do with Matsyendra?

8. Baba Ratan, after a full discussion of the history and folklore about him, is concluded by Dr. Horovitz<sup>1</sup> to have died in the 12th century (1199), depending upon Al Aqshahri as his authority.

9. Raja Shekhara in his *Karpura Manjari* mentions one Bhairavananda. Raja Shekhara lived about 900 A. D. In the *Hathayoga Pradipika* list of the nine Nathas, Matsyendra is the first; Sabara, second; Ananadabhairava, third; Chaurangi, fourth; Mina, fifth; and Goraksha, sixth.

10. In *Gorakshasiddhanta Sangraha*, p. 19, we have the following names of the nine Nathas: Nagarjuna, Jadabharata, Harishachandra, Satyanatha, Bhimanatha, Gharapata, Kaanthadhari and Jalandhara. According to the *Antiquities of the Chamba State*, Vogel, p. 143, Nagarjuna thrived in the beginning of the 10th century.

From the foregoing material I conclude that Gorakh flourished in the 9th and 10th centuries and that the Jogis,

1. *J. P. H. S.*, vol II, No. 2, p. 163: "Pir Ratan Nath, the Jogi saint of Peshawar. He was originally a Kshatriya prince of Nepal, who gave up the world and became a Jogi and a chela of Guru Gorakhnath, whose chief shrine is at Tilla in the north of Jhelum District. Both are now the recognized leaders or preceptors of the 12 classes of Jogis in the Punjab and elsewhere. Gorakh has also a temple in the Gorakhnath, besides, a sacred bathing tank two miles north of Peshawar. Pir Kataunath is said to have been commissioned by his Guru to guide the people of Khorasan. The king of Kabul granted him land for a temple at Kabul and Jalalabad. These exist up to the present day. Ratan Nath became a dervish at Ghazni. He visited Kandhar also. The shrine at Peshawar is a purely Hindu temple with images of Bhairo, Ganesh and Hanuman and a constant light (*Jot*) burns there. It also has a large kettle-drum and a black flag and a ringing bell. It is called a Dharmsal. The Head is called Gosain. The fairs held in connection with this shrine are those of the *Deschra* in October and *Shivastri* in the month of *Phagun*." This account is supported by F. E. G.

Charpat, Chaurangi, Kanthad, Luharipa, Machhandra etc. may not have been strictly contemporary with him, but may have followed or succeeded him at very short distances, admitting, in popular account, of their classification as a group of nine chief Naths, and that only two or three of them may have been his personal teacher, and disciples, but that the rest of his alleged 12 disciples (the names of whom vary) may really have followed him at some distance, but were roped in by popular writers to give him the full conventional quota of twelve disciples.

As to the place of birth of Gorakh, once again folklore and tradition are of little direct help. The Nepalese tradition<sup>1</sup> says that the oldest and first birth of Gorakh, that in Sat Yuga, took place in the Punjab. The Kanphata Jogis state that at the place called Tilla in Jhelum district Gorakh performed his ascetic practices, making it his principal shrine or place of residence. The followers of Baba Ratan seem to place the birth of both at or about Peshawar. Dharmanath, a follower of Gorakh, is said to have gone from Peshawar with Gorakh's blessing to propagate Yoga in Kathiawar. It is in the Punjab hills in the north-west that Gorakh is still worshipped as a god. \*Dr. S. K. Chatterjee, Mr. C. R. Stulpnagel, Sir George Grierson and Mr. L. P. Tessitori seem to locate Gorakh's birth-place somewhere in the Punjab. Personally I would prefer the area round Peshawar. In the Rawalpindi district there is a village called Gorakhpur.

1. E. R. E., vol. 12.

2. H. B. L. L.; *The Sikhs*; E. R. E.; E. R. E., vol. 12.

Here I must refer to the view hitherto generally held that it is Gorakh who gave the place Gorakhpur and the tribe Gorkha, their names. Against this I place the view of a writer who says that the word *Gorkha* is of the same derivation as *Gokwada* and it was the Rajput emigrants to Nepal and the area below who gave it their name, which later corrupted into Gorkha.

I should also state that a modern writer, Chandranath,<sup>1</sup> refers to a village Chandragir on the bank of the Godawari to have been the natal place of Gorakh and says that he died in 393. In the *Pothi Ratan Gyan*, it is said that Gorakh first met Ratan on the bank of the Godawari river.

### The life of Gorakh.

The tradition in Assam<sup>2</sup> is that Gorakh was a weaver by birth. A modern writer states that he was born of Brahman parents. A Pauranic account says, taking the etymology of the names of Matsyendra and Goraksha, that Gorakh was born out of a dung-heap, over which the sacred ash given to a woman by Matsyendra had been thrown. B. M. D. makes that woman to have been an issueless widow. In *Gorakshasiddhania Sangraha*, p. 40, we are told that Goraksha was the son of Siva, Ishvara-santana. According to the Sanskrit works *Panchamatra* and *Kayabodha*, both attributed to Goraksha, during the period of his discipleship he passed twelve long years in watchfulness in the cremation ground; he had been a slayer of animals.<sup>3</sup> But thinly veiled under all accounts is the fact that Gorakh came

1. Y. S. V.

2. K. D. G.

3. S. B. S., vol. VI. 1927.

from the lower, perhaps the lowest, classes in the scale of Hindu society. But as with him, so with Namdev, Kabir, Raidas in mediæval India, and Sukdeva, Narada, Vasudeva in classical mythology, lowness of birth was justly forgotten in the contemplation of the greatness and glory of their achievement. All accounts, oral and written, testify to his early adoption of ascetic life; his life-long celibacy; his beauty and child-like (or *bala-youthful*) appearance; his deep humility of spirit, which made him lose himself in the company of his attendant followers, doing the lowest work of service for them; his passionate sympathy and help for all those in need; his constant travelling for the purpose of help and rescue; his great attachment to his teacher; his strong sense of discipline; his non-attachment to wealth, women and wine; his insistence on charity; his equal regard and concern for kings, and *chandals* and potters; his love of constant association with saintly people; and his frank and cordial welcome to truth-seekers from all classes, Hindu or non-Hindu. The number, and the long distances of the shrines or places connected with him from Assam to Baluchistan, from Ujjain to Afghanistan and beyond, show that he must have travelled a great deal and left the best impressions on all classes of people, in general, and all sects of Jogiis, in particular.

It is said that at some stage in his life he sacrificed one eye so that the satisfaction of a desire of his teacher, Machhendra, could be purchased. The place of his death and burial is unknown. The idol of him at Sialkot in the Punjab shows him wearing a long cap and growing a beard. I was told by the *Mahant* of the *Tilla* that the idol at the *Tilla* too had a long beard.

### The doctrine of Gorakh.

Before we can arrive at a correct understanding of Gorakh's doctrine we have to take note of two important points, which often breed misunderstanding. When a new teacher arrives and propounds a long-forgotten doctrine and popularizes it among the masses and in an order, which has members of mixed blood and character,

1. He has mostly to use technical words, partly rejuvenated and renovated, of schools and practices already holding the field, and

2. After his death only a few very close associates of his discern and retain the truth, while in the minds of all the rest, including the later philosophers of his school, the new message gets mixed up with other doctrines in the field, partly for the reason in No. 1. and partly for the other, of the distance from the master which gradually begins to lengthen.

Thus Gorakh's doctrine got mixed up with the extreme asceticism (*Jat*) of the Jains, with the *Vigyanavada*, *Sunyavada*, *Vajrayana* of the Buddhist Nirvanists, with the *Laya Yoga* or *Kundalini Yoga* of the Tantrics, with *Sahajism* and *Kaulism*, and with the *Hatha Yoga*, the *Bhairavaism*, and *Kalcism* of the Hindus.

The correct clue to the particular doctrine of Gorakh is given by Swatmarama who calls it *Nadanusandhana*; by our contemporary Shiva Bart Lal who calls it *Sur Shabda Yoga*; by the author of *Ameraughshasana*, who calls it the path of *Sohaja Samadhi* attained through the instrumentality of the *Shabda*; by Kumbhari Pava, the author of *Virat*

Purant, who gives the psychological-metaphorical meanings, on lines similar to the *Tejobindu Upanishad*, of Hatha practices, and makes Goraksha the *devata* of a spiritual stage; by the author of the *Gorakhbodh*; by the hymn that goes under the name of Gorakh which is addressed to Gopichand; by the *Gathas*, which closes the Panjabi verse story of Gopichand, found in several MSS. in the Punjab University Library, Lahore; by the *Gosht* of Lalla Jogini of Kashmir; by the writers of *Pothi Ratan Gyan*, who belonged to the house of Ratan; by Naina Yogini, the alleged author of *Sanvara Tantra*, who calls herself a follower of Gorakh; and by Nanak (*Pran Sangli* and *Ratan Mala*) in the *Siddha Gosht*. This doctrine is found in several *Upanishads*, particularly in the *Maitreya* and the *Naradaparivrajaka* which includes Goraksha amongst the Avadhutas. It is found and praised in the *Yoga Taravali*, attributed to Shakracharya. It has also been traced in *Siva Samhita*. An eighteenth (?) century author summarizes it well in a Hindwi poem called *Ratan Jag Ashtang*.

In brief, the doctrine is as follows, as I have been able to understand it. The goal of human life is to eternalize real life and to understand the real self; this can be done by transcending the lower self, which consists of the vital essence—the sexual power, the vital air, and the mind. Each of the three must help to transcend itself by itself. Yet, the control of the second gives the control of the first and of the third, of the first two. The mind is controlled through contemplation, *tarka*, through the stoppage of its going-out, *manasa*; through *gyana*, intellectual analytic perception;

through *japa*, recitation; through the reversal of its normal activity, *ulta*, till it transcends Itself, reaches the state of *Umanati*, self-transcendence. This control is to be effected in the most natural manner, with inborn facility or *sahaja*. By such control we shall rise into a supra-mental state, which is void of the working of these three but which is a positive state wherein the three higher powers, which are the essence of the higher Self, Atma, reside, namely, Divine Music, Divine Joy, and Divine Consciousness, *Sat*, *Anand*, and *Chit*, which are also called Word or *Shabda*, Union or *Rasa* and *Amrita*, and Light or *Jyoti*. This is really the fourth state above those three states, wherein the vital breath, the sex and the mind work, each predominant in one or other of the three stages. By a simple natural method of *Kevalyu Kumbhaka* (prolongation of the period before intake of breath), physical, moral and mental, the vital air is controlled; by a simple natural method of trying to repeat the word given by the Guru and to listen to the inner Word (*Ajapa japa*) the sex is controlled; and by a simple natural method of the stoppage or negation or emptying out of mental activity aided by physical, moral and spiritual contemplation (not meditation), the mind is controlled. When the mind sees and resides in the mind, when the mind and *manasa*, mental activity or desire, is absorbed in the mind, when we arise above the pairs of opposites, physically, morally and intellectually, and have *samadrishti*, equal-eyedness, then come the *Asampragyaata Samadhi*, and the *Kaivalya Moksha*, the absorption of the Self in the Self, beyond all dualism; the *Sahaja Samadhi*, the natural trance or the easy inborn equilibrium; the Tur-

*yatita stage*, the fourth, supra-mental state; the *Atita-Sunya*, the Supreme Void which is not Void. It is the Yoga of making the *Surta*, attention, rise through the magnetic aid of the *Shabda*—imparted by the teacher, and heard within—and unite with, merge itself in, the Supreme *Self*, *Atma*. It is *Atam Jog, Atma Yoga*, as Charpat calls it. It is the internalistic Yoga, the *Yoga of the mind*, wherein the mental and moral equivalents of outer, external ceremonies, postures and practices are to be found and observed. It is thus *Siddhanta Yoga*, as Kunhhari Pava, calls it, the Yoga of the metaphysical, essential truth. To practise it, the control of sex is necessary but such a mental *yoga* can be carried on even in married life by suitable and requisite abstinence. Mendicancy and monastic life are not indispensable. There is no demand in this for rigorous *Hatha* exercises, or Tantric sensualities, or Buddhistic self-denials. It is a kind of *Raja Yoga* of the *Upanishads*, open to all classes, requiring a mental and moral detachment. The true *Guru's* aid (word) is indispensable for achieving what the followers of other paths achieve through difficult practices, followed by constant self-abnegation and profound contemplation. The powers to work miracles, nine *niddhis* and twelve *siddhis*, which accrue to a Jogi are mere temptations on the way. He must pass beyond the stage of a *Siddha*, who according to Alberuni did not desire liberation. The goal of *Alchemy (Rasa)*, *Tantraism* and *Hatha*<sup>1</sup> is not the goal of Gorakh, who

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1. *Tha* is the moon and *Ha* is the sun; they are also called the *ida* and the *pingala*. Gorakh's Yoga can be called *Hatha* only in the sense that in the control of the mind, he seeks help from an easy, natural method of regulating the two *nadi*s so that the

seeks to acquire the immortality of the spirit, not of the body, who drinks of the wine of the word (*Shabda*) and enjoys the spiritual union of *Shiva* and *Shakti*, who discards the mere cauterization of body, the temple of the spirit.

Thus, the doctrine of the true *Avadhuta-Yogi* *Natha Goraksha* is to be searched for, not in *Hatha Yoga* treatises but in the *Sannyasa Upanishads*, earlier and later, like the *Maitreya*, *Dattatreya*, *Turiyatitavadhuta*, *Brahadava-*

moon may reside in the sun or that two may be unified into the third Sushumna or *Sukhamana*. For the rest, yama, niyama, dhoti, neuli etc., are outside the pale of Gorakh's Yoga, which by Charpat is styled the *Atma Yoga*. Some one kind of posture must obviously be adopted in sitting down for contemplation. This posture is *Siddhasana*, later named as *Gorakhasana*. The psycho-lingual equivalent of the *Khechari mudra*, so often connected with Gorakh, is explained later in this book.

Even Muslim Sufis performed this equalization of breath making the moon reside in the sun, this *Zikr-i-khafi* (*Oang-Soheng* or *Hu*—Ajapa japa), this "control" of the tongue (*khechan*) and this listening to (*Nadausandhana Sama*). A Persian work *Ganj-i-Astar* still in MS. in the Punjab University Library, consisting of the alleged teachings of Muin-ud-Din Chishti, clearly refers to the seating of the moon in the sun.

### نور مقتاًب در میان آناتاب

The recitation of *Oang-Soheng* is referred to as late as by Chulam Jilani, author of *Hir*, and in *Eshber-i-rah-i-Haq*, p. 36, the use of the tongue is related

اور بوقت کخش دم زبان کو نالو سے لگائے  
جب تک ذکر کرے زبان کو خم رکھے

Chishti like Charpat again and again deplores the ascetic practices of unillumined Jogi<sup>s</sup> of his day and their preoccupation with the acquisition and display of powers to work miracles (*Siddhis*). Chandranatha in his *V. S. P.* also does the same and rejects the use of a narcotic or wine for the Jogi<sup>s</sup>.

Opposed to *Hatha* in the ordinary sense of the word, is *Sahaja*, which is the core of Gorakh's teachings. *Sahaja Sunya*, *Sahaja Samadhi*, *Sahaja Yoga*, *Sahaja Ananda*, *Sahaja Dhyana*.

*dhuta, Laghuavadhuta, Nirvana, Naradaparivrajaka,* and in such *Suri-a-Shabda Yoga Upanishads* as the *Tejabindu*.

### The Influence of Gorakh.

If the exposition of the doctrine of Gorakh is correctly set out in the Machhendra-Gorakh dialogue, and in the verses that carry the name of Gorakh, then, finding as we do all his important technical terms (as written in the vernacular) like Sahaj, Sunn, Audho, Atit, Mansa, Man, Unmani, Dasamvar, Asa, Nirasa, Surt, Shabdf, Suraj, Goshth, Chand, Bind, Nad, Gam, Bodh, and all his metaphors and similes reappearing again and again in the *Bhakti* saints and in several Sufi poets from Nivritti and Gyandev to Kabir and Ravidas, Namak and Dadu to Rajjab and Sahjo, Gharibdas to Shiva Bart Lal, we must conclude that, indeed, the influence of Gorakh has been tremendous. Besides in the miscellaneous verse of these poet-saints, the vocabulary, the ideology and the picturization of the Machhendra-Gorakh dialogue or (*goshthi*) or *Gorakh-bodh* is reflected fully, and echoed in *Kabir-Gorakh Gosht*, in *Kabir-Ramanand Gosht*, in *Pran Sangli* and *Ratan Mala*, in *Siddh-Gosht* of Guru Namak Dev, in *Ismail-bodh*, in *Kesari-bodh*, in *Bharthri-Gorakh Sanbad*, in *Dattatreya-Gorakh Sanbad*, in *Siva-Gorakh Sanbad*, in *Ramanand-Gorakh Sanbad*. Gorakh's vocabulary and ideology are also reverberated in the earliest vernacular writings of the Siddhas and Pa's of Bengal, Behar and Tibet.

These facts demonstrate the spiritual as well as the literary influence of Gorakhi and, presumably, his

teacher, Matsyendra or Machhendra or Machhandar or Machhindro, who, probably, hailed either from Assam, or from Ceylon, as one hit of folklore has it. When recently on return from Europe I visited Ceylon, I made enquiries and found that no one there knew of Matsyendra or Macchendra, and Goraksha or Gorakh, in oral or in written tradition, though the presence of the Jogis in Ceylon is personally vouched for by Ibn Betuteh, who went there in the 14th century, and Sanghalip is mentioned by Kabir, in connection with Machhandra. Undoubtedly mediaeval Indian gnosticism owes a deep debt to Avadhuta Gorakh, as does Sufism in India for, the contacts of all the early Sufis, who migrated to India or were born in India with the Indian Jogis are mentioned in the accounts of those Sufis, although those contacts are not given a colour which would be favourable to the *Jogis*, who, to whatever *Jogi* sect they belonged, did pay homage to Gorakh. The itinerary of Gorakh which the folklore in all North-Indian provinces provides, invariably includes Nepal and Afghanistan, even Persia, and Balochistan. Surely he must have penetrated into the hearts of the people far and wide to have given rise to the legends of his instruction to the Prophet Muhammad and to Ismail; of his having really been Khinzar or Khizr, the immortal Muslim Saint, as Macchandar was none other than Jonas or Jonah<sup>1</sup>; of his performance of remarkable miracles in Nepal and Ceylon; and of his vanquishing of the Pa Sidhas or Jogis of the order of Jalandhar in Bengal.<sup>2</sup> Aner<sup>t</sup> his influence, it will not be

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1. D. M., pp. 52, 148-9, 152.

2. U. G. C.

out of place to mention a tradition<sup>1</sup>, which, not content with the assertion that Gorakh rescued his Guru Machhandar from moral degradation, says that in fact Gorakh was the teacher, not the disciple of Machhandar, and to refer to a poem in a MS. in the State Library, Jodhpur, in which Machhandra addresses Gorakh as his *Guru*.<sup>2</sup>

In giving medieval India this particular form of pure Yoga, which was based in *Gyana* (*Jnana*) or knowledge, Gorakh, consciously or unconsciously, heralded<sup>3</sup> and pushed ahead, coming as he did not long after Sankracharya, the movement for the revival of Upanishadic Hinduism among the ascetic orders, which, amidst the moral and intellectual anarchy of religions and sects, and amongst the political, racial and social intermixing and consequent laxity, and with their increasing hold, during the Rajput revival, over Rajput.<sup>4</sup> Sudra and non-Aryan kiosgs in displacement of the Brahman Purohits and Bhatts, and with their possession of most erstwhile Buddhist monasteries, which then became Saiva temples or shrines, as those at Ujjain,<sup>5</sup> the Tilla,<sup>6</sup> Peshawar,<sup>7</sup> had reached the lowest depths of immorality—as testified to by the folklore concerning Salivahan, Hodi, Sundran,<sup>8</sup> Gopichand, Lukan, Risatu, Vikra-

1. *S. G. B.* and *P. C. R.*

2. *P. U. L.* MS. No. 7340. p. 36.

3. *E. R. E.*, vol. XII, pp. 833-5.

4. *H. P. D.*

5. *C. I. S. G.*

6. *P. D. G.*

7. *J. D. S.*

8. Possibly of Odissa.

maditya, with whom Dorn and Chandal Jogis had the strongest sway, found in *Tiriyā Charissar*,<sup>1</sup> 1656; by *Vallalcharitama* of Gopala Bhatta of Bengal; by the *Maitreya Upanishad* itself; by *Bhaja Charitra*; by *Raja Tarangini*; and by *Vetala Panchavimcati*.<sup>2</sup> To these may be added passages from the *Narada-Sandilya Upanishad*.

Of course the evils prevalent among the Jogi sects did not cease after Gorakh. The Jogis, along with other ascetic orders, continued, in their evil-doing, as the practisers of *Hatha* and seekers after *Siddhis*, with the result that Charpat himself, Namdev, Kabir and Nanak, like others still later, had to remind the Jogis (*Kenphatas*, *Audhos*, *Darshan Jogis*) of the real internal equivalents of their external symbols and practices, and to chide them with having strayed away from the path of *Surya-Shabda Yoga*. This deterioration of the Jogis and their preference for *Hatha* and for miracle-working, like flying in the air, assuming the shape of a tiger, penetrating into the bodies of others, traversing long distances, etc., were noticed by and condemned, or just tolerated, or counteracted, by even Muslim Sufis and writers like Chishti, Farid and Ibn Betuteh. The Sufis themselves were, mostly, practitioners of *zikr*, recitation, which is not different from *Nadanusandhana* or *Shabda-Japa*, control of spirit, through recitation and listening within, and through regulation of breath. Of course, these miracle-working Jogis did some good too to Hinduism in stemming the tide of Islam and Buddhism.

1. *D. G.*, pp. 817-24, 842-6, 995-1002, 1440.

2. *H. V. K.*, vol. XVIII.

3. *J. A. O. S.*, March 1935, pp. 33-6.

to some extent. However, it was not by arguments<sup>1</sup> or miracles<sup>2</sup> that they could raise the prestige of Upanishadic Hinduism; what they failed to do, saints like, Ramanand, Namdev, Kabir, Nanak and Dauli did, by adding Bhakti to Yoga, by throwing the doors of real Bhakti and Yoga open to all and by revealing the deeply spiritual, transcendentalistic and mystical truths of the *Upanishads* once again through the word of mouth and through personal living, just what Gorakh himself had desired and done. It may be that a particular sect of the Jogis of the Punjab came more completely under Gorakh's influence and through its further branchings out carried on his mission and retained his inner doctrine. This sect now calls itself the Kanphata sect in Northern India, its other name being the sect of *Darshan Yogi*.

Only the Nath Jogis attached to the Tilla in Jhelum district trace their spiritual lineage direct to Gorakh; all the rest while paying homage to him, name as the founder of their particular seat of authority and spiritual dispensation, some other Nath, either one of the famous nine Nathas, or one of the twelve followers of Gorakh, or one of the eighty-four Siddhas, whom they also revere, combining their reverence of Gorakh with the worship of Siva, Bhairon (Bhairava), Devi, Hanuman and Balasundari. A great straying away from the teaching of Gorakh, indeed!

A good deal of Yoga literature in Sanskrit appeared after the death of Gorakh, who had popularized

1. Jaunpur *Dt. G.*, p. 150.

2. *H. I.*, vol. 2, p. 548, and *T. F.*

Yoga among the Hindu masses as well as among the Hindu Kings. His hold over Kings and his conversion of several of them is particularly stressed by Guru Gobind Singh (1666—1708) in his autobiography in Hindi verse, called *Bachittar Natak*. Yoga literature by the Jain Acharyas and the Buddhist writers, also came out in increased output in the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. We may mention the works on Yoga attributed to Amita Gata, Bhoja and Davendra. Saiva temples and Saiva Yoga writings in the vernaculars also multiplied under the Chalukyas, the Pratiharas and the Paramaras.

## PART II.

### An Account of the MSS. Utilized.

*Gorakhbodh*. An undated and incomplete manuscript-copy, some folios missing, of the Machhandar-Gorakh dialogue, called *Gorakhbodh, Svami-Svati Sanbad*, with 122 Slokas in all, written in Hindi script, was found by me in the Punjab University Library, Lahore. A copy of another *MS. copy of the same work* was obtained by me from the State Library, Jodhpur; it contained at the end a few more lines, dealing with the six *chakras* or nerve-centres in the body. There is a third MS. copy at the Jain Mandir at Patti. I have consulted that as well. At the Mandir also exist *Datta-Gorakh Gashti, Mahadeva-Gorakh Sanvad* and *Pran Sanbali* of Chaturangi Nath, disciple of Machhendra.

### The Poetry and Prose of Gorakh.

The poetical compositions with Gorakh's name were found: in *Banaras Vilas*, a Gujarati work, prepared

by a Jain poet, Banarsi Das (16th century) and published at Bombay in 1905; in an anthology, *Shabad Shalok*, of the vernacular poetry of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh saints from Jadabharata and Bharthrihari to Gharibdas and later prepared by some one in Sind, published at Lahore, in the Gurmukhi script, in 1901; in the articles published by Mr. Barthwal in *N. P. P.* and *Kalyan*, special Yoga number, two Hindi monthly magazines published from Benares and Gorakhpur respectively. All the three agree in their readings of the lines common to them. The prose of Gorakh is found in a MS. in State Library, Jodhpur.

### **The Udasa of Gopichand.**

The *Gatha* and a poem in *Roga Ramkali* are found in several MSS. in the Panjabi and Hindi scripts in the P. U. L., Lahore, and all readings agree. I may refer to MS. No. 374, in particular, copied out in 1804.

### **The Poetry of Charpat.**

The poetry of Charpat was found in MS. No. 5631 in the Punjab University Library, Lahore, in Hindi script and in a MS. in Hifz-ul-Ulum private collection, Lahore, dated 1711. Charpat's verses are also found in the published anthology called *Shabad Shalok (Shabda Sloka)* already referred to.

### **Age of Gorakhbodh.**

Respecting the age of Gorakhbodh, Grierson<sup>1</sup> places it in the 14th century. Personally, on philological and stylistic grounds, I would place it in the 11th century, if not even earlier. For one reason, it makes little distinction between prose and poetry and is extremely crude, an ad-

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1. E. E. E., vol. 12, pp. 834-5.

mixture of half a dozen different metrical forms, and full of assonances. For another, the verbs are from west-Punjabi Rajputani, Purbi and Vernacular Hindustani,—all jumbled up; the Aorist serves the purpose of about all the other tense forms. For a third, the phonetics is that associated with Rajputs and Rajputana; the form in which words from Sanskrit are written, phonetically vernacularized, certainly bespeaks its great antiquity. The preference for ā, and b for v, ṣ for n and n̄ for ṇ is one phonetic peculiarity.

Altogether, the language is much nearer to the (pidgin) Sanskrit works attributed to Nathas like Goraksha, Jalandhara, Charpata, etc., mentioned in *S. B. S.*, *G. S. S.*, and in *S. S. P.*. In the first we are told of *Ananta Vakya* by Charpata; *Siddhanta Vakya* by Jalandhara; and *Maha Santa Vakya*.

The dialogic form is the classical convention for the exposition of spiritual matters; it is found in the *Upani-shads*, the extreme brevity of whose content characterizes this epigrammatic *Gorakh-bodh*, as well. The material and stylistic echoes of *Gorakh-bodh* or *Gosthi* are found in Farid of the west-Punjab who lived from 1173 to 1265.

Could this particular dialogue have been written by Gorakh himself? The only instance known to me of such dialogues—in this case, imaginary, between Jogis, including Gorakh, Machhandar, Bharthri, Gopi Chand, Charpat and Luharipa on one side, and Nanak on the other, written or reported by Nanak himself, found in the *Adi Granth*, pp. 938-946—is that of Nanak.

## The Language of Gorakh.

As to the poetry bearing the name of Gorakh, it is in many metrical forms and stanzaic arrangements, and its language shows the same characteristics as are revealed by the poetry of the other Jogis, who appear in a MS. Jogi poetical anthology with Mr. Barthwal, who has so far given to the public only a few extracts from the collection. About the linguistic features of Gorakh's prose and poetry, Prof. A. S. Upadhyaya of Hindu University, Benares, says ("The origin and growth of the Hindi language and its literature" in Hindi prose, 1934, pp. 147-9) :

उनकी रचना में विभिन्न प्रान्तों के शब्द भी व्यवहृत हुए हैं जैसे गुजराती नी, मरहठी चा, और राजस्थानी बोलिबा, धरिबा, चलिबा । उनमें संस्कृत तत्सम शब्दों का अधिकतर प्रयोग है जो प्राकृत प्रणाली के अनुकूल नहीं । फिर भी उनमें अपभ्रंश अथवा प्राकृत शब्द मिल ही जाते हैं । हिन्दी तद्व शब्दों की तो उनकी रचनाओं में भरमार है । कभी कभी न के स्थान पर ए कार का प्रयोग भी करते हैं । अपभ्रंश का उनकी रचनाओं में अवशिष्टांश है अथवा उनकी माया पर पंजाबी माया के प्रभाव का सूचक है ।

The obvious conclusion is that here is a language, which has been recently forged out of *Sanskrit*, *Paishachi*, *Apabhransha* and the *Desi* languages in the Punjab, and is an instrument employed by one, who has travelled over the whole of north-India and has preached his gospel among the lower classes, as well as the Hindu Rajput population, which had, through its extensive emigrations, spread all over north-India, the Punjab, Nepal, Bengal

and Gujarat. And yet the language is simple, direct, expressive, polished, phonetically well-formed and grammatically well-provided with well-defined rules, too good enough not to have been in existence already for at least 2 to 3 centuries. The influence of Arabic-Persian is distinctly visible; there are Arabic-Persian words in Gorakh, in Gatha and in *Gorakh-bodh*. The language of these writers from the Punjab—Gorakh, Charpat, Kanthad, Kapil Muni, Chauranginath—when compared with that of the later *Bhagti* saints shows another thing, that, the vernacular used in preaching by itinerant religious teachers, acquires a sacred universality, and is very slow to change, never willing to depart from the type set. All the linguistic, phonetic, stylistic and rhetorical vagaries, aberrations and varieties are retained by the long line of the goshtis, dialogues, and the still longer line of successive saint-poets. I call this language *Hindui*, which may be called old *Khari Boli* or *Sant Bhasha*, which bears the clear impress of the Kshatriyas, Rajputs, Ahirs, Gurjars, of the lower classes, of itinerant religious singers.

The writings of Gorakh's contemporary and successive *Nath* poets, of the *Pa Siddhas*, *Acharyas* and *Avadhutas*, of the Hindu and Muslim *Bhagts*, of the Sikh *Gurus* amply bear our conclusions; the wide resemblance in the poetical writings of these four groups of writers points to the prevalence of a vast, socio-religious atmosphere, in which the ascetical-literary men of different religions breathed, imbibing influences from the atmosphere and from each other, and advancing, all together, the cause of Mediæval Indian mysticism.

### The Language of the Siddhas.

Yoga<sup>1</sup> is found annexed, from the 5th century, by all the co-existing religions, Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Buddhism<sup>2</sup>, Jainism. Siddha means an adept. We, therefore, find Jain Siddhas, Buddhist Siddhas, Saiva (Nath) Siddhas. Both the Buddhists and the Nathas claim to have had 84 adepts. Several names are common to the Buddhists and the Saivas (Nathas)<sup>3</sup>, and to the Nathas and the Jainas<sup>4</sup>. Imitation and emulations are natural, and useful to some extent but they are the source of great confusion also, both to the laymen and the historians. Several Nath Siddhas who hailed from north and east of India were known as Pa's like the Buddhist Siddhas. Speaking generally, the Siddhas of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and the Deccan are found bearing the title of Nathas (even some who are Vaishnavas and Jains), while

1 H. B. T., 1933.

Yoga is also very old and among Yoga practices were many which might be performed for worldly purposes. These practices too increased and were elaborated by Mahayana and there is little doubt that they opened the way to Tantrism. It was among the Yogacharas that Tantrism developed.

Tantric Buddhism was certainly flourishing in the 10th century. It is not properly speaking a development of Buddhism, but an amalgamation with a form of religion called Tantrism which affected certain branches both of Buddhism and Hinduism.

2., Ibid. It would be of great interest to find out how the Sunyavada of Mahayana has crept into Hatha-Yoga.

3. S. B. S., vol. VI. That many of the Buddhist Acharyas were identified with the Nathas, who were known as Siddhas, is indeed a fact. The history of Tantrik literature, specially that of the Tripura section, abounds in the names of Nathas.

4. C. I., 1891, vol. XIX, Part I. 1892. The correspondent of Punjab Notes and Queries points out that some of the names given for the twelve sub-divisions of Jogis agree with those of the Tirthankars of Jainism.

the Siddhas<sup>1</sup> of the U. P., Behar, Bengal, Nepal and Tibet are found having the title (name-ending) of Pa<sup>2</sup>.

The language of the Pa's differs from that of the Nathas; the main difference is that while the one has more of Prakrit<sup>3</sup>, the other shows more of Apabhramsa<sup>4</sup>, or Maharashtri. But even the former shows features, which justify the conclusion<sup>5</sup> that the ultimate literary origin of

1. *C. J.*, 1891, vol. XIX, Part I, 1892.

Jalandhar and Kamphanath (Kanipa) are by some identified with the Oghars while Gorakh and Machhendar Nath are connected with the Kanphatas, the sphere of action of the former was Bengal and Bihar; of the latter the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. The Kingri or Kungu (of the Nathas) is stated by Aini-Akbari to be an instrument of music associated originally with the Punjab.

2. *Ibid.* The panth of Jalandhara Nath is often termed the Pa-Panth from the fact that its members in place of Nath adopt after their names the termination of Pa which is the Tibetan equivalent for the more familiar *mata*.

3. M. E., 1927, K. P. Jayaswal. In the Prakrit volumes composed in the 10th century we see Hindi emerging in its earliest form. New verses, unknown to Prakrit literature but known to Hindi and to Hindi exclusively are employed, and the verses are rhymed—a feature, again, unknown to Prakrit. A feature more important than these is the adoption of grammatical forms which is a clear breaking away from Prakrit. The vocabularies are still mainly Prakrit or Prakritic with an introduction of new *desi* words but the grammar is essentially the grammar of Hindi or old Hindi (Hindwi—M. S.)

4. *PTFOC.*, Poona, vol. 2. Lastly there are smaller works in Apabhramsa called Sandhi, e.g. Chaurangsandhi, Ragas and Stotras. Apabhramsa—It shows us the parent of some of the modern vernaculars, especially the Gujarati and Rajasthani. The printed works and MSS. of Apabhramsa so far known to us almost exclusively hail from that part of India where the two languages are spoken to-day.

5. In Bengal we find a type of Apabhramsa long in use in Buddhist texts and a much degraded form Avahaitha is evidenced in the Prakrit Piogala, 14th century, but the basis even of this Apabhramsa is Maharashtri not Magadhi, testifying to its ultimate Western origin. H. S. L.

these vernacular successors to literary Prakrits is western. The Rajputi character of the language of the Nathas, containing Paishachi and Desi words and grammatical features, has led writers to conclude that Gorakh and Gopichand were born in Rajputana. The presence of some features of (Ardh) Magadhi in the writings of the Pa's has persuaded some writers to infer that their language must be called oldest Bihari and oldest Bengali. But the fact seems to me to be that in these centuries, 8th<sup>1</sup> to 11th, these itinerant saints, whose association with all social and political classes, and dissociation from the caste system,<sup>2</sup> is established, produced through their constant

1. *M. B.*, Jan. 1935. Among the stories of 84 Siddhas or Mystics of the Tantric School of Buddhism which flourished in India around the 8th century there is one of a hunter, called Savari.

2. I believe that almost all these saints hailed from the lower classes. I have somewhere come across a hint from Dr. Winternitz, which he later seems to have given up, that the most prominent part in the development and spread, through speech and writings, of the Yoga, Tantra, Mantra and Yantra from the 1st to the 15th century was played by the lower classes known as untouchables. Kabir gives a list when he (*K G*, p. 217) volunteers to serve God in several capacities, as Kubhra (potter), Dhobi (washerman), Chamra (skinner), Teli (oilman), Chhairi (soldier) [As Chhairi he would achieve both *Jog* and *Jugti*], Badhi (carpenter), Avadhuta (avadhuta—one freed from all ties), Badhik (bird-catcher, hunter), Banijara (pedlar), Juvari (gambler), Khevata (ferryman). He gives one more, without actually naming him but specifying his work, rope-twister. Avadhuta was a general term for the "non-Brahman" ascetics who were freed from all ties, particularly of caste, and who accepted Yoga or Yoga and Bhagti, whether they were Saivas—Sannyasis and Jigis, or Vaishnavas—Bairagis. In the *Siddh Goshti* of Nanak, we have Ishar as *Nigrahi*, Gorakh as *Audhuti*, Gopichand as *Udasi*, Bharthar as *Bairagi*, and Charpat as *Pa-Khandi*. *Sansari* is the opposite of *Audhuti*. *J. A. S. B.*, 1935, vol. I. "The followers of the new creed of Bhakti were given the name of Avadhutas or emancipated, by an early teacher of the faith which signified their comparative freedom from the bond of the ancient prejudices." We know from Sanskrit plays that linguistic differences were not only horizontal—geographical, but vertical—social, as well.

travelling and *Sat Sanga*, an almost common language of religious songs, which cannot strictly be called a literary language and yet which was some degrees removed from the spoken tongues, and had acquired several stylistic and material conventions, derived from continuous practice and tradition and from the various Prakrit dialects, particularly Jain Maharashtri. The language of some of the lesser-known Siddhas and Nathas is very close indeed to the Sanskrit<sup>1</sup> (pidgin) writings attributed to them while the language of the more popular Nathas has through constant association with the phonetics and grammatical peculiarities of the people of the different provinces who followed those Nathas, become transformed into almost middle, instead of the old, vernacular. Such is the case with Gorakh. In the case of Kaniipa, more or less contemporary with Gorakh, who hailed from the east of India, whose work has not much moved on the tongues of the masses and has been preserved in MSS. and has, if at all, acquired some superadded features of middle Bengali and middle Tibetan, we find Prakrit predominating. I have given in the third part, a few verses<sup>2</sup> of the Siddhas,

1. There are short Sanskrit tracts attributed to Matsendra, Jalandhara, Gorakha, Bhartrihari, Charpati, S. E. S., vol. 2. I. H. Q., 1927, mentions a work *Lukipedagilita* of Luipa, fisherman, disciple of Savaripa. Luipa rose to be the writer in the employ of Samantasubha, the king of Uddiyana. It should be added that Uddiyana is the name of a *Bandha* in Yoga.

2. K., pp. 760-4. The writer says that Ismail Siddha was a Sindhi, and that Gorakh, as an adept, became known as Mutari Dev. The Ismailians came to Sind, with the escape into that area of the descendants of Mohd Bin Ismail (d. 762). Their arrival would lie in the 9th and 10th centuries. Does the word *Kafar* in *Kafar-bois* by Ratan Nath refer to a Karmatian? Ahmad or Karmat rose about the year 891; he was the founder of the Karmatians, who appear to have pushed themselves outwards into the

Kanhapa<sup>1</sup>, Sarahapa, Bhusukacharya Shantideva and Kumbharpita to enable the scholars to study doctrinal affinities and linguistic differences.

valley of the Indus at an early period. From Albiruni we learn that the Karmatians destroyed the great idol at Multan and the heretical chief whom Mahmud of Ghazni drove away from that town was no doubt a member of this sect.

1. Sankrachaya in his *Anandalahiri* refers to a Shaiva saint of the Tamil country, named Kannappa.

## PART II.

### B—The Poetry of Gorakh.

#### I. Ragu Bhairau.

O Siddha, wander not to other places; within thy body resides the Essence, the Truth. Seek the one who speaks; die while still alive by reversing the process; rise into the heaven by natural ease; thereby you will not have to suffer at the hands of Death and you will go across.

When I got news of the Home, the Palace, I succeeded in purifying and controlling the vital air; I acquired the vision; I realized, and my wanderings ceased. Without the medium of an idol I glimpsed the Unseeable, the Unknowable, the Unmeasurable. (Or, I saw the Unseeable, the Unknowable, the Unmeasurable as the Formless One)

Inside the topmost, the music sounds; age and death and disease have vanished; with the Void has the cord of music got linked; the Truth, the Reality, the Essence is now revealed as the sounding of the Divine music.

The man of the world lies low engrossed in the objects of senses, while the Sannyasi resides high in the unknowable fortress; Gorakh says, listen, O ascetic, I have attained to the Consciousness of the Formless One,

#### II. Saloku.

He is Sati who conquers death; he is Jati who keeps ever young and retains the child in himself; I eat easily digestible food and in little quantity; says Gorakh, such (or that) is my body.

## III.

By eating sour things one loses one's vital elan; by eating spicy things one grows old; by eating sweet things various diseases crop up; Gorakh says, O Siddhas, you should eat and drink properly and with great discrimination.

## IV Saloku in Jog Ramkali (Rag).

O teacher, don't do such a thing as may cause the loss of the great elixir alchemic.

The tree by the river bank and the man by the side of the woman, verily they cannot expect to last long. The restlessness, the unfettered activity of the mind causes the "backbone" to wear away, and the body perishes.

The knees totter, the tummy has loosened, the hair has assumed the colour of the wings of the heron; the alchemic elixir has been drunk off by the lioness with the result that the desire for sexual satisfaction has increased still more appallingly.

During the day the lioness tries to charm the gods and men, and at night she dries up the sea; these stupid, unseeing, animal-like persons yet every moment feed the very lioness.

He goes and buys the lioness with his life's earnings; the mother is happy that her son has married. The fact is that canker has entered into the fresh, tender, moist tree and it will eat it away, root and branch.

The lioness takes our time, our vitality, our whole constitution. Gorakh Rai says this lioness has swallowed all the three worlds.

## V.

Too much food gives a kick to one's sex-hunger, one loses discrimination and hankers after sexual satisfaction; one thereafter likes to sleep well and long and thus soon falls a prey to death; one's mind is never at peace. If one eats (in excess) one dies; if one does not eat at all one is starved to death. Gorakh says, O disciple, only the disciplined one crosses over.

He who controls his food reaches the heaven and remains there for ever; he who controls water sees the light within. He who controls his sex-hunger, saves up the elan-vital or the life force and he who controls sleep is never devoured by death.

Know that light comes from the union of the inner music and the elan-vital. Liberation lies in the transcendence of the physical body. When one attains to that, says Gorakh, one sees Him moving to and fro right before one's eyes and one unites with Him.

## VI. Chaupai.

He who thinks that every sexed woman is passionate, he who thinks that every man with a male organ is a real, full male, he who thinks that every one devoid of a sex-organ is impotent, verily, says Gorakha, all three will lose themselves.

He who calls himself a Jogi just because he has left his home and hearth, he who calls every householder as necessarily an enjoyer of sense-objects, he who does not look into the inner objective of a person, verily, says Gorakh, they all are fools.

He who calls himself a knower just because he has read a few books, he who thinks the highest goal is the control of breath, he who does not seek to realise the Supreme Truth, Essence, verily, says Gorakh, they are utterly irreligious and unspiritual persons.

He who calls himself great because he has accumulated wealth, he who thinks the poor fit for enslavement, he who gives up a part of his possessions and proudly calls himself a charitable person, verily, says Gorakh, all three are unknowing ones.

He who travels the path of discipleship with a delicate constitution, he who claims greatness because of his strong body, he who calls a man old just because his body has worn out or has suffered from age, verily, says Gorakh, all three are stupid ones.

He who tries to know the Reality without self-realization, he who burns away his body without the aid of the fire of meditation, he who has resorted to silence not really because he has become intoxicated with true knowledge, verily, says Gorakh, all three are ignorant ones.

Listen, O disciple Chunian Munian, the innocent one, the world is getting topsy-turvy on account of its perverse understanding. The true teacher points out the path of natural ease; he who indulges in querulous discussions of the teacher's word is blind, indeed.

### C.—Gorakh Bodh.

*Gorakh.*—O Lord (Swami), you are the Master Teacher (Satguru Gosain), and I am but a disciple: may I put a question, which you would kindly reply to and

resent not! To start with, what ideal (lachh) should the disciple put before him? Do tell me for you are the true Teacher.

9966

*Machhendra*—Let the unattached (awadhu, avadhuta) live at the monastery (hat) or be on the road, resting in the shadow of the trees; he should renounce lust, anger, greed, attachment and the great illusion of the world (Kama, Krodha, Lobha, Moha and Maya); he should hold converse<sup>1</sup> (gosht)<sup>2</sup> with himself and contemplate the Unknowable (Agama); he should sleep less and eat little. In the beginning the disciple should live thus. Thus speaks Machhendra. 2

*G.*—What should he see, what contemplate and what treat as the essence (sar); with what should he shave his head and with the knowledge of what should he try to go across?

*M.*—He should see himself, contemplate the Unknowable (Agama), and fix upon the Reality as the essence of all knowledge; he should shave his head with (or after receiving) the word of the teacher,<sup>3</sup> (Guru ka Shabda) and should cross over with the aid of Divine knowledge (Brahma Gyana). 4

*G.*—What is the teaching (upadesh) of the Guru's order or doctrine (Ades)? Where does the void (Sunya) reside? Who is the Guru of the music, the word (Shabda)?

*M.*—The most wonderful (anupam) is the teaching of the Guru (Ades); the void (Sunya) resides within us and Realization (parcha or parichaya) is the teacher of the word (shabda). 6

G.—What is the form (rupa) of the mind (mana)? What is the figure (akar) of the air (pavana)? What is the direction (disa) of the ten and through what door can the control be effected?

M.—The void (sunya) is the form of the mind; the figure of the air (pavan) is figurelessness (nirakar); the direction of the ten is unsayable (alekh) and the control lies through the tenthdoor.

8

G.—Which is the root (mula) and which the creeper (bela)? Who is the Guru and who the disciple; with what essence (tatt) one can go about alone?

M.—Mind is the root and air is the branch or the creeper; the word (shabda) is the Guru and attention (surat or surta) is the disciple. With the essence called deliverance (nirvana tat) Gorakhnath wanders about, himself in himself.

10

G.—What is the semen or seed (biraja) and what the womb or the field (khetra)? What is direct hearing (sarvan), or which is the ear? Who sees or what is seeing or which is the eye (netra)? What Joga and what method (Jugti)? What is liberation (mocch)? And what is salvation (mukti)?

M.—The word (Mantra) is the seed or semen; intellect (mati) is the womb or land; and attention (surti) is the hearing, and vision or discrimination (nirti) is the seeing or the eyes; the ocean (Uram) is Joga and the earth (Dhuram) is the method; light (joti) is liberation and the resolgence (Juala) is salvation.

12

G.—Which is the tree without a trunk, and which is the parrot without wings? Which is the dam (palu) without a shore (tir), and who died without death (kal)?

M.—Air (pavana) is the tree without branches; mind is the parrot (sua) without wings; patience (dhiraj) is the dam without bank (or water if we read nir instead of tir); sleep is dying without death. 14

G.—In what house (ghar) is moon (chanda) and in what is the sun (sur)? In what house does Time play the music (Tur, a musical instrument)? Where do the five elements (tat) acquire unison, equipoise (sam rahai)?

M.—The moon in the mind; the sun in the air; in the void (sunya) Time plays on the musical instrument (tura) and in the house of knowledge the five elements reside in equipoise (sam). 16

G.—What is the moonless night (amavas) and what manifests (pariba)? Which or where is the great elixir (maha rasa) and whereto with it do we mount? At what place does the mind reside in the state of self-transcendence (umani)?

M.—The sun (ravi) should be treated as the darkest night; the moon should be made manifest; the great elixir of the lower (ardh) should be taken to the upper (urdh); in the heaven within us (gagan) does the mind reside in self-transcendence. 18

G.—What destroys the bad word (kusabda) and where does the good word (susabda) reside? On what side (mukha) does the air of the twelve fingers reside?

M.—The good word swallows or catches the bad word and itself resides within (mirantar); the air of twelve

fingers is controlled (rahai) through facing the Guru or through the instrumentality of (submission to) the word of the teacher (Gurumukha). 20

*G.*—Who is the Guru of the first (Adi)? Who is the husband of the earth (dhartri)? What is the home of knowledge (gyana)? Which is the door (duvar) of the void (sunn)?

*M.*—The eternal beginningless (anadi) is the Guru of the first Guru (Adi); heaven (anbar) is the lord of earth; the Consciousness of the Awakening (Chetan) is the home of knowledge, and realization (parcha) is the door of the void. 22

*G.*—Through the realization (parchai) of what is the attachment with the Illusion (maya moha) broken; how can the residence of the moon (Sisihar) be pierced; how is the dam (bandha) applied and how can the body (kandha) be made immortal (ajar var)?

*M.*—With realization (parchai) coming to the mind, the attachment to the world ceases; with the control of the working of air the moon (sisihar) is destroyed; the acquisition of real knowledge (gyana) applies the dam and the aid of the teacher (Guru parchai) gives us immortality. 24

*G.*—Where do mind and air and the word (shabda) and the moon reside?

*M.*—The mind resides in the heart (hirdai); the air resides in the navel; the word (shabda) resides in the form (or inclination); the moon resides in the heaven (gagan).

G.—If there had been no heart (hirda) where would the mind have rested, composed? Had there been no navel where would have air rested unmoved? Had there been no form (rupa) where would have the word (Shabda) resided? Without a heaven where would have the moon been?

M.—Without the heart, the moon would have resided in the void; without the navel, the air would have resided in the formless (Nirakar); without form (or light, brilliance, inner beat, if we read ruchi instead of rup), the word (shabda) would have resided (rahata) in the unmanifest (Akula); without the heaven, the moon would have resided in the Divine Lover or in the Fearless or in proximity (abhika). 28

G.—Had there been no night, where would the day have come from? Without the day, where would the night merge in? When the lamp has extinguished, where has light taken its abode?

M.—Without the night, the day would have merged (or gone) into the nature's own calm and ease (Sahaj); had there been no day, the night would have passed into nature's own rest (Sahaj); on the extinguishing of the lamp, the light passes into the Within (nirantar); had there been no air then the Air-Man (pran purus) would have resided in the void. 30

G.—Who is the creator of the body (kaya); whence has light (tej) been created? What is the mouth (<sup>1</sup> muha or muda<sup>1</sup>) of Divine knowledge (Brahma Gyana)? How can the Unseeable be seen?

M.—The Brahma is the creator of the body (kaya); out of truth, consciousness, power, reality (sat) has fire or

power (tej) been created; the void is the mouth (muda or muha) of Divine knowledge (Brahma Gyana); and through the teacher and disciple relation can the Unseeable be seen.

32

G.—How many lakhs (hundreds of thousands) of moons are there in the body? How does the odour reside in the flower? Where does the butter hide in the milk? How does the soul (jiva) conceal itself in the body?

M.—There are two lakhs of moons in the body; the odour is the conscious (ness) (chetan) in the flower; the butter is the inwardness of the milk; the soul (jiva) is the all-pervasiveness in the body.

34

G.—Had there been no body where would the sun and the moon have resided? Had there been no flower, where would the odour have been? Had there been no milk where would the butter have been? Had there been no body, where would the spirit have been?

M.—Without the body, the sun and the moon would have been Within; without the flower, the odour would have lived in the Indestructible, the Indivisible (Aohad); without the milk, the butter (ghiv or ghee) would have resided in the void; without the body, the spirit would have been in the Supreme Void (Param Sunn).

36

G.—Where do the moon and the sun live, where the essence, the root of the word (nad) and the vital-power (bind)? Where does the swan mount up for drinking water? To what place (ghar) do you bring the reversed power (ulti shakti) to rest?

M.—The moon resides in the upper (urdha) and the sun in the lower (ardha); the essence, source of

music and sex-power (nad and bind) resides in the heart; to the heaven goes the swan (hans) for drinking water, and the reversed power (shakti) is brought back to the Self, its real, original home. 38

G.—Where does the music (nad) rise; where does it acquire balance or rest; how is it made to stand still, and where is it finally merged?

M.—The music (nad) rises from the Unconditioned, Unknowable (Avigata) or the Formless one (Onkar); gains equipoise in the void; you can stop it through the air and it vanishes, unites with the sky, or the Stainless, Formless (Niranjanam). 40

G.—If the music (nad) sounds not, if the power acts not, if the heaven is not there to draw our hope, were there neither music nor vitality (nad nor bind), then where would the Air-Man (Prana Purusha) reside?

M.—The music (nad) sounds, the sex-power (bind) moves; the heaven (gagan) attracts desire; but were there neither music nor power (nad nor bind) then breath would reside in the Within (nirantar). 42

G.—When form dissolves and the Formless remains, when water becomes air, when there is neither sun nor moon, where does the swan, the spirit, the vital air (Siva, the sun, a mantra) (hans) live?

M.—The Person of natural ease (Sahaj hans) resides after the play in the Person of the void (Sunn hans); when the form becomes Formless then the spirit (hans) resides in the Supreme light (Param Joti). 44

G.—What is the root (mul) of the rootless (Amul)? Where does the root reside? Who is the Guru of the goal (pada)?

M.—The void is the root of the rootless or the root; the root resides within; the Guru of the goal is liberation (Nirban). 46

G.—Where does the breath (prana) rise? Wherefrom does the mind come? How is the speech (vacha) born and where is it absorbed (viliyate)?

M.—The birth of the mind is from the Unconditioned, the Formless (Avagat), of the breath from the mind, and of the speech from the breath; the speech is dissolved in the mind. 48

G.—Which is the lake and which the lotus? How can we ward off the angel of death? How can we reach the Unseeable, Unreachable (Agochar) world?

M.—Mind is the lake and air is the lotus; by becoming upwards-faced (Urdh-mukhi) you can ward off the angel of death; through knowing the lower and the upper *cao* one have the knowledge of (attune oneself to) the Unknowable (Agochar *iv* *lahai*). 50

G.—Which is the difficult, and which the easy, union, piercing (sandh), and through what nerve-centre (chakra) can the moon be made stable? How can the conscious mind attain to self-transcendence?

M.—The Pure (Anila) and the Stainless (Vimal) are the difficult and easy forms of union (sandh); the dam is to be applied above the chaki nerve-centre (chakra); the ever-awakened, contemplative, fearless mind can attain to self-transcendence (*unmani*). 52

G.—How came about birth? How did the first consciousness begin (ad ki surat)? How was I born?

M.—As the oil is in the seed, as the fire is in the wood, as colour in the flower, so does reside the spirit (the devata) in the body (deh). 54

G.—What drives ahead the conch-like (sankhini)? Where does the elixir in the arched vein (banka nala) go? As the breather goes to sleep, where does the breath (prana) in the body (pinda) reside?

M.—The natural ease (sahaj subhai) can drive the conch-like (sankhini); the arched vein (banka nala) resides in the navel; as the breather goes to sleep, the breath in the body resides in its own shadow or resides undivided (api chhaya or aparchhinna). 55

G.—At what nerve centre (chakra) is the moon stabilized? At what nerve-centre (chakra) is the union or penetration (sandh) applied? What nerve-centre (chakra) controls (nirodha) the air? What centre (chakra) imparts knowledge (pramodh) to the mind? At what centre (chakra) should attention (dhyana) be centred (dhariye)? At what centre (chakra) should one rest?

M.—The higher (Urdhva chakra), the lower (Ardh chakra), the western centre, the heart centre, the throat (kantha) centre, the Gyana (Agya) chakra. 58

G.—Which is the garden, the town and the mandal? In which city is the Guru? If I forget it, how am I to cross over?

*M.*—Whoso gives up speech he has achieved the void of the manifoldness (*maya sunn*) : in contemplating that, one rises above good and evil; by an understanding of Siva and Sakti, one can attain to self-transcendence (*unmani*). 60

*G.* By what stalk of the lotus (*nala*) can the liquid (Siva) be drawn up? How does the soul (*jiva*) drink it? How can one residing in the womb of the mother, drink the elixir?

*M.*—It is collected through the conch-like Vein; the soul (*jiva*) resides in the middle nadi; while residing in the womb of the mother he drinks it through the bank vein. 62

*G.*—What is the house (*graha*) and what the habitation; in what womb does he remain for ten months? Through what mouth does he drink water and through what mouth, milk? In what direction was the body born?

*M.*—The Pure, The Formless (Aoil) is the house (*graha*) and the Unconditioned (*avagat*), the habitation (*bas*); in the womb of the Beyond (Atit) he remains for ten months; through mind he has water and through air (*pavan*), he drinks elixir or milk (*amrit*); in the direction of the One (Onkar) does the body take birth. 64

*G.*—In what void (*sunn*) is he born? In what void (*sunn*) is he absorbed?

*M.*—He is born in the void of Nature's own rest or ease (*Sahaj Sunn*) and the Satguru gave him instruction at the void of nearness (*Samip Sunn*); he then got absorbed

in the the void of unattachment (Atit Sunm). He then explains to you the essence of the supreme positive void (Param Sunma). 66

*G.*—How can one attain to the trance of equipoise or equilibrium (Samadhi) ? How can one get rid of the disturbing factors (*upadhi*) ? How can one enter the fourth (Turiya) state ? How can one make one's body (kandh) changeless and deathless ?

*M.*—The young person (bala) enters the trance (Samadhi) through the mind; he gets rid of the disturbances through the air (pavan); he acquires the fourth state (Turiya) through attention (surat) or realization (Gyana) and through obeying, turning to, the Guru (Guru-mukh) he attains to immortality. 68

*G.*—Who sleeps, who wakes, who goes to the ten directions ? Wherefrom the air comes rising ? How does it raise sound from the lips, throat and the palate (talika or taluka) ?

*M.*—The mind, or the absorbed (liv) sleeps; the air or the conscious (chetan) awakes; the imagination (kalpana) goes out to the ten directions. From the navel the air arises, it goes up and produces sounds from the lips, throat and the palate (taluka). 70

*G.*—What is the conscious ? What is the essence or awakening (sar) ? What is sleep and what is death ? By knowing what (parchai) one sustains the elements (tat) ?

*M.*—The light (Joti) is conscious; fearlessness is the awakened essence. Awaking is birth and sleeping is death; in the light are sustained the five elements together. 72

G.—Who speaks, who sleeps; in what form does he seek himself? In what form does he reside the same through the ages?

M.—The word (shabda) speaks; attention (surat) sleeps; he seeks himself in an Unseeable (adekh) form and in the Formless Form he remains the same through ages. 74

G.—How does the mind acquire virtues? How does the air come and go? How does the fountain (nijhar) rise from the moon and how does Time or Death (kal) go to sleep?

M.—At the heart (hirdai) the mind acquires the many virtues; at the navel does the air start its coming and going (Avagavan); contemplating itself (apmukhi) he makes the fountain play; contemplating itself the Time or Death goes to sleep. 76

G.—At which void (sunn) the light reverses; from which void speech arises; which void is the essence of the three worlds; through which void can one cross over?

M.—The void of eagerness, the void of fearlessness, the void of self-mastery, and the void of detachment. (Urga, Anbhai, Prabhu, Atit) 78

G.—Where does hunger arise and where food? Where is sleep born and where death?

M.—From the desire (mansa) arose hunger and from hunger, food; from food sleep and from sleep, death. 80

G.—At what lotus has the spirit, the swan (hans) to breathe in and out (sas, usas); at what lotus does the

swan rest; at what lotus does he perform worship (puja) and at what lotus does he see the Unseeable (Alakh)?

M.—The navel lotus, the heart lotus, the centre (madh) lotus, the lotus Beyond (Achint). 82

G.—What is truth? Do tell me, please, O Guru Pandit. What is the condition or direction of the mind and the breath? How can one swim across with their help?

M.—Progression from mere seeing, to divine or spiritual perception (dibya drisht); from knowledge (gyana) towards realization (vigyana); the teacher and the pupil have the same body; if realization (parcha) comes, then there shall be no straying or return. 84

G.—Wherfrom do breathing-in and breathing-out arise? Where does the Supreme Swan (Spirit-hans) reside? At what place does the mind reside constantly stable?

M.—They rise from the lower (Ardh); at the higher (Urdh) the Supreme Swan (Param hans) resides; in the void of natural ease or facility (Sahaj sunn) the mind is ever equipoised, stable. In the realization of the word (Shabda parchai) the mind remains equipoised. 86

G.—How should one come, how go; how to collect oneself and remain absorbed; how can one stabilize one's mind and one's body?

M.—He should come and go in the void and in the void (sunn) should he collect himself and remain absorbed; in the void of nature's own rest and ease the body and the mind reside unchanged. 88

G.—Where does Shiva reside and where Shakti? Where resides breath (prana) and where the spirit (Jiva)? At what place can one have the realization of them?

M.—At the lower (Ardh) resides Shakti and at the higher (Urdh) Shiva; inside resides breath (prana) and further inside the soul (Jiva); by going still further in, one can attain to a realization of them. 90

G.—How should one sit and how walk, how speak and how meet; how should one deal with one's body?

M.—He should sit, walk, speak and meet with his attention controlled (surat mulk); with his attention and discrimination (surat or nirat) thus handled, he should live fearlessly. 92

G.—What is the word (shabda); what is attention (surat); what is discrimination (nirat)? What is the duality? How can one remain stable amidst duality?

M.—The Beginningless, the Soundless (Anhad) is the word shabda; right awareness is attention (surat); independence (niralanib) is discrimination (nirat); let him apply the duality; he will then live as Unity amidst Duality. 94

G.—Who can tread a path without feet? Who can see without eyes? Who can hear without ears? Who can speak without words?

M.—Contemplation (viehar) can tread without feet; discrimination (nirat) can see without eyes; attention (surat) can hear without ears; The self-born (Anhad) can speak without words. 96

*G.*—Which posture (asana) ? What knowledge (gyana) ? How should the young disciple (bala) carry on meditation (dhyan) ? By what means can he enjoy the bliss of the Unconditioned One (Avagata) ?

*M.*—Contentment (santokh) is the posture (asana); contemplation is the knowledge (gyana); he should try to rise above his physical being in (or for) his meditation; through carrying out the behest of the teacher he can have the joy of the Unconditioned Being (Avagata). 98

*G.*—How to have contentment and contemplation and meditation that goes beyond the physical? How can I bend my mind to them?

*M.*—Contentment comes from fearlessness (nirbhai); thinking from avoidance of attachment or realization (anubhai); he should meditate within his body to rise above the body; by turning to the Teacher (Gurumukh) one can bend one's mind to them. 100

*G.*—What is the cleansing (Dhoti) ? What is conduct (Achar) ? Through what recitation (Japa) does the mind come to rid itself of evil desires (Vikaras) ? How can one become unattached and fearless?

*M.*—Meditation is purification; right thinking, discrimination leads to right action; through the Unrecited recitation (Ajapa Japa) the mind rids itself of evil desires; by becoming unattached one can become fearless. 102

*G.*—Who is the One (Onkar) and who is the Self (ap) ; who is the mother and who is the father? How can the river (darya) enter the mind?

*M.*—The word (Shabda) is the One (Onkar); light (Joti) is the Self; the void (Sunn, Surat) is the mother

and consciousness (Chit or Chaitan) is the father; full Belief (nishchai) causes the river to flow in the mind.

104

G.—How can one carry out true living (rahini) and how can one carry on meditation? Where is the immortal elixir? How can one drink it? (Or How can one control air, if we read prana for pan) How can one keep the body for ever?

M.—By turning to the higher (Urdha) or the mind, you can attain to right living; by turning to Sakti you can achieve right meditation; by turning to the heaven within (gagan) you can have the elixir of immortality (Amirasra), and by turning to the thinking, conscious activity (chit) you can drink it (or can control the prana, air). By relinquishing desire, one can gain the immortal body (bidehi rahai).

106

G.—How should one come and how go; how can one defeat death? How can one reside in light?

M.—One should come turning one's face to Nature's own rest or ease (Sahaj); one should go by becoming Shakti-faced (one who has turned to the Shakti); by becoming wingless one can eat away death; one can ever reside in light by being without breath (niswasa).

108

G.—What is body, what is breath; what Person (purukh) should I meditate upon? At what place does mind transcend Time?

M.—Air is the body and the mind is the breath (force); we should meditate on the Supreme Person (Param Purukh). In Natural ease (Sahaj) the mind goes beyond the reach of Time.

110

G.—Which is the key and which is the lock; who is old and who is young (bala) ? Where does mind remain awakened (chetan) ?

M.—The wordless (nih-shabda) is the key and the word (shabda) is the lock; the unconsciousness one (ahet) is old; the conscious one is young; mind in self-transcendence (unman) is ever aware (chetan). 112

G.—Who is the practitioner (Sadhak) and who, the perfected (Siddh) ? What is illusion and what is magic? How can one drive away deception from one's mind?

M.—Attention is the practitioner and the word is the adept; "I am" is the illusion (maya) and "he is" is the magic (riddh). To destroy deception or duality one should reside within. 114

G.—Which is the mould and which is the calx of tin? Which is the ornament with which it can be beautified? How should self-transcendence reside changeless with that?

M.—Knowledge (gyana) is the mould; breath is the calx (bang); light is the ornament which decks it beautifully; self-transcendence should reside with That steadfastly, unchangingly. 116

G.—Which is the temple and who is the god (deva); how to worship it? How should one reside there with the five unholy ones?

M.—The void is the temple; the mind is the god; one should worship Him by sitting within oneself (nirantar); with the five one should reside in self-transcendence (unman). 118

G.—Which is the temple, which the door; which is the Idol and who is the Unfathomable (Apar)? By what

method of worship can the mind transcend itself (unman rahai) ?

*M.*—The void is the temple; the shabda is the door; the Light is the idol; the Flame (Jwala) is the Unfathomable (Apar); through turning to the form of the Formless (Arupa) or to the Guru one can reside self-transcendent, or fathom the secrets. 120

*G.*—Which is the lamp and which is the light? Which is the wick wherein the oil resides? How can the lamp be made inextinguishable?

*M.*—Knowledge (Gyana) is the lamp; the word (shabda) is the light (prakash); contentment (santokh) is the wick in which the oil resides; one should destroy duality and remain unbound or self-transcendent (akhandit or unmani). 122

*G.*—What goes slow and what goes fast? Who revolves and what is the find? In what place can one be fearless?

*M.*—Patience (dhiraj) goes slow; evil desire (vikara) goes fast; surat (attention) revolves (phurti) and truth (sat) is the find. 124

*G.*—Who is a Jogi? How should he live in equipoise? Who is an enjoyer (Bhogi) and how should he acquire? How does pain rise out of pleasure and how can one patiently suffer pain?

*M.*—The Mind is the Jogi; let him live in self-transcendence; the great elixir will come to him and he will enjoy all pleasures; in that elixir is the indivisible (akhandit) pain; the word (shabda) of the Guru secures the patience to suffer it.

G.—Which is the self (Atma), which comes and goes? Which is the self, which is absorbed in the void? Which is the self, which stays changeless in the three worlds? By knowing whom can one become one of the fifty-two heroes (bavan bir)?

M.—The air-self comes and goes; the mind-self is absorbed in the void; the knowledge-self resides unchanged in the three worlds; by knowing (parchai) the Guru one becomes one of the fifty-two heroes. 128

G.—What is the life (jiva) of the mind? What is the stay (besas) of that life (jiva)? What is the support of that stay? What is the form of the Brahma?

M.—The life (jiva) of the mind is the air and the stay of the soul (jiva) is the void; the support (adhar) of that stay (besas) is the form of Brahma; and the form of the Brahma is unthinkable (Achintya). 130

G.—Through which centre can one make one's body immortal? Through which centre one can attain to the Unknowable dam (Agochar bandh)? Through which centre can the swan, the soul, be made free (Hans nirodh)? Through which centre can the mind be instructed. Which centre gives pleasure? Which centre brings on the spiritual trance (samadhi)?

M.—The anus (Mula) centre; the penis (Guda) centre; the navel (Nabhi) centre; the heart centre; the throat centre and the head (Nilata) centre. He who knows the meanings of these six chakras, he is the Creator or the God. 132

He is a Jogi who controls (sadhita) the mind and the air (pavana); he does not allow himself to be soiled by evil or to lose himself through pride of virtue. 133

## D—The Poetry of Charpat.

(From a MS. copy dated 1711, and from S. S.)

I. The religious duty (*karma*) of the Brahman is to go on pilgrimage to holy places (*tat* and *tirath*) ; the duty (*dharma*) of the Khatri is to dispense charity (*punn* and *dan*) ; the duty of the Baisnu is to carry on business (*banij* and *beupar*) ; the duty of the Sudra is to serve (*seva bhau*) ; verily these are the four dharmas of the four castes; Charpat says, O Siddha, the dharma of the Jogi is to control (*vas kie*) the mind (*man*).

II. He goes from forest to forest (*ban*) and lives on roots and vegetables (*kand, mul*) ; he wastes away in suffering the effects of water, ascetic rigours (*tapa*), attachment (*tit*) and Time ; he tries to save himself by having fire round him in the winter ; he lets his body dwindle away on account of rigours connected with the Hath Yoga (*Hath Nigrah*). Charpat says, that poor fellow is doing all that because he has forgotten the path of mind-control.

III. His play (*lila*) is fearless (*nirbhau*) ; his intellect or religion (*mata*) rests in belief (*nisanku*) ; he has controlled (*bibarjat*) the mind (*man*) and ignored the sex-hunger (*indri jata*) ; he has pierced the ears of his awareness (*siddha phatak*) and his mind is blissfully intoxicated (*rata*) for having drunk the wine of knowledge (*gyam*) ; Charpat says, he, indeed, is a Siddha ; he has the reformed, purified, controlled intelligence (*siddh mata*).

IV. Becoming externalistic (*bahiri-ulti*) I will not go a-wandering ; why should I get my ears pierced ? I will not rub over my body with ashes for this has to be done

again and again ; the ashes (bibhuti) last not ; I be damned if I roll down into dust like the donkey. I will not wear the black wool cords (seli) nor the deer skin (mrigani) ; I will not put on the patched garment (khintha), which soon wears off. I will not worship the vessel (patra) nor bear the staff (danda) ; indeed I refuse to go a-begging like a dog from house to house. I decline to eat stuff got by begging, which has been left overnight and rotted. I will not blow the horn (singi) as the evening falls. Nor will I go door to door and start the smoke (light the fire). In short, I refuse to be a Jogi in appearance or by profession (Bhikkh ka Jogi). But I will, indeed, become a Jogi of Atma, an Atma Jogi—so says Charpat (or whose personal name is Charpat).

V. He who can control (kill, mare) his mind (man) need not read the Puranas. What need has he to talk of knowledge (Gyana) ! Why should he indulge in meditation (dhyana) ! What can the Bhedu (Veda) and the Purana do for him ! Why should he go to the burial-ground and cremation ground ! Why bother about charity (punn and dan) ! What battles need he fight !

Verily by killing (controlling) the mind you gain your goal (siddhi). Alas, says Charpat, few indeed are the Sadhus who can control their mind !

VI. He is the Sati Guru who controls sex ; who destroys all evil desire (basana) and resides calm and equipoised (asthit) in his duty (dharma). He is content ; never wants what he really needs not and ever speaks the truth ; he devotes himself entirely to the service of others, never to that of his own self ; he lets not his own mind or

the mind of the disciple (or the mind which is his disciple) go astray. How can a greedy person become a teacher! He who is a knower (gyani) or who is possessed of the essence (tat) of the truth (sat) of realization or super-intelligence (vijyana), will certainly help millions to attain their deliverance. He who being without mercy (daya) in him calls himself a Guru, Charpat says, he will no doubt be sent to hell.

VII. Some wear red robes, others white; some have the forehead mark, some put on the sacred thread (janeu), others grow long hair (jatas); some are *Phas*, others *Monis* (*Munis*) and still others *Kanphattas*; when the black cloud or the army of death comes, they will all leave their exterior symbols and pass behind the veil. Except those who reverse the process of their vital-air (prana), I, Charpat, call all the others but bread-earners (pej-nata).

VIII. Let not your ears be charmed by music; let not your eyes be enticed by beauty; let not your nose give itself up to odours; let not your tongue fall for the six kinds of tasty things; verily he who has not conquered his body (kaya) and has begun to call himself a Siddha, he will undoubtedly, says Charpat, be consigned to hell.

IX. He who ties down his mind, attains to the mind; otherwise he continues to stray away and be subjected to rebirths. He who has stabilized his desire (mansa), has known the truth about the mind (man). Before the mind (man) is always the desire (mansa); she, the she-serpent, bites him again and again.

X. The noose of sense-objects (bikhia) is round the neck of the world; many are the unbaked ascetics (kache

phirahi udasi); they have not realized the true meaning with the result that they are subjected to 84,00,000 births and deaths (or they have not realized the true meaning and yet claim to be of the eighty-four Siddhas). Such persons will no doubt be consigned to hell.

XI. I tell you, O disciple, O respect-seeking man, how to live in this world. See with your eyes, hear with your ears but drop nothing from your lips. Play the listener before a talker and be humble before an arrogant person. Be disciple to the Guru; then will you attain to perfection in your heart; do not tell the secret and when you speak, only utter the true word (amrit bani); O emancipated Audhu (Avadhuta) if the man before you is fire, you should become water.

This world is indeed a vale of thorns; walk with measured, careful steps.

O Siddhas, says Charpat, do not indulge in austerities out of sheer cussedness (bath kar tap nahin karna).

#### NOTES.

##### 1. Yoga and Yogis.

##### *Cyclopaedia of India, Vol. II.*

Yoga was practised in India so early as the 8th century. In the temples of Salsette, Elephanta, and Ellora, the principal figure is mostly Siva, decorated with ear-rings, such as are worn by the Kanphata Jogi sect. The walls are covered with ascetics in the various Asana. The cells attached to some of the temples are also indicative of Jogi residence. The Jogi sect of Gorakhnath are usually

called Kanphata. Siva is the object of their worship. They officiate, indeed, as his priests, especially at the celebrated *Lal* of Bhairava at Benares. The Matsyendri or Macchendri, from Matsyendri, whom they regard as their founder, are a third sect and a fourth is the Bhartihari. In the Dekhan they seem to be arranged into 12 orders—

Kanphata Jogi or *Sonari* Jogi live in temples, and are the priests.

In Persia the term Jogi or Yogi is given to all Hindu religious mendicants, and to pilgrims who are occasionally seen there, on their way to Baku and other places of pilgrimage. Mewar could always muster many hundreds of the Kaofera or Kanphata *Jagi*.

Matsya, a country which produced fish, sometimes said to be Bengal, sometimes Gujerat.

Nath is the term more especially employed by a particular sect probably now existing amongst the Hindus, and with whose tenets and practices Bhava Bhuti appears to have been thoroughly acquainted.

2. Ismail.—G. P. T. C. Vol. I. In 900 Amir Ismail, the Samani, subdued some part of Hind, doubtless in the Indus valley. Fifteen years later Masudi visited that country. He says the Amir of Multan was an Arab of the noble tribe of the Quraish, and the kingdom had been hereditary in his family for a long period, nearly from the beginning of Islam. The Amir's dominions extended to the frontier of Khurasan and the temple of the Sun at Multan. Sixty years later in 976 Ibn Haukal found the Sun temple still flourishing.

**3. Daranagar and Sangaldvip.**—There is a village Daranagar in Jhelum district, wherein the Tilla of Balnath also lies. It is said that this Daranagar (same as Dharanagri) was founded by Bharthirihari. Temple (*G. P. T. C.*, Vol. 1) would identify Sangaldip with Sakaladwipa or Shakadvipa in the northern Punjab. It would be the country round Sialkot.

**4. Puran Bhagat.**—*G. P. T. C.*, Vol. I. Puran is also called Gyansarupa.

**5. Gorakh's Birth-Place.**—Another possible area wherein the birth-place of Gorakh could be placed is the Punjab hills—Kangra hills, Chamba State, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur districts, wherein the shrines of Gorakh, Balak Rupi, Gosain Kanthar Nath and Siddh Bairag lie. Gorakh and his Siddhas and Naths are said usually to reside on the Sumera Parbat. Guru Nanak had his Siddhi Gosht, dialogues with the Siddhas, at a place called Achal Vatala in Gurdaspur district. Bhai Gurdas states that Guru Nanak had discussions there with Bhangar Nath.

#### **6. Nadanusandhana.**

Gorakh's favourite doctrine *Nadanusandhana* (*H. Y. P.*, verses 65 and 66) is intimately connected with the doctrine of *Shabda Brahma* and the *Sphota* theory. A very elaborate account of the *Nadanusandhana* Sampradaya will be found in *Advaita Martanda* by Shri Brahmananda, pp. 127—132. The writer quotes from *Brahmabindupanishad*, *Hansopanishad*, *Yogatattvopanishad*, *Varahopanishad* and *Nadabindopanishad*. Of the *Nadanusandhana* Sampradaya he says (p. 128):

अत्रायं सम्प्रदापः दृश्याधोमुख कमले । प्राणायामेनोधूर्मुखं  
 कृत्वा तत्र सूर्य मण्डलं द्वादश कलात्मकं जागरितस्थानमकारं तदु  
 परिचन्द्रमण्डलं शोडशकलात्मकं स्वप्नस्थानमुकारं तदु परि  
 वन्हि मण्डलं दशकलात्मकं सुषुप्तित्थानमकारं तदु परि  
 नादाख्यं तुरीयं ब्रह्म विभावयोदिति । भंगृहीतश्चायमर्थः  
 कालिदासनापि । ;आनन्द-लच्छणमनाहतनाभिन् देशे नाश्चामा-  
 परिणततनरूपमीये । प्रत्यङ्गमुखेनमनसपरिच्छीमानशं सन्तिनेत्र  
 सलिलेः पुलकैश्चधन्या । इति ।

### 7. The Appellations Matsyendra Natha and Charkananda Natha.

The following is taken from a MS. *Nityahnka Tilakama*, copy dated 1395, quoted in the *K.J.N.* on pp. 67—70.

#### Matsyendra.

वरण वाङ्म देशे जन्म जातिः ब्राह्मणः, विष्णु शर्मा  
 नाम, चर्या नाम-श्री माडेशि देवः । गुप्त नाम श्री भेरवानन्द नाथः ।  
 वर्ति नाम श्री वीरानन्द नाथः । यदा इद्वानुष्टीतस्तदा श्री इन्द्रानन्द  
 देवः । मर्क्कनदा पदा वर्षिता तदा श्रीमत्स्यन्द नाथः । अस्येव  
 शक्तिः श्रीलिलिता भेरवी अम्बापापू ॥ ९ ॥

#### Charkananda.

शलिकोट मनुखेटं पतने जन्म । जाति ब्राह्मणे  
 धूर्जाट देवो नाम चर्या । नाम श्रीस्तम्भ देवः । पूजां नाम श्रीखेचरानन्द  
 नाथः । गुप्तनाम श्रीचरकानन्द नाथः । कीर्ति नाम तुरस्कम्भ्यधि पति....  
 वोधितस्तदा श्रीतेजीश देवः । अस्येव शक्तिः श्रीचर्याम्बा श्रीआनन्द  
 भ्वा पापू । ३ ॥

8. *Virat Purana* by Kumbhari Pava; his work is also called *Mahadeva Parvati Samvada Joga Shastra*. The following three extracts relating to Who is a Jogi, the Chakras and the Mudras (*Khechari etc.*) will be found very illuminating. A study of his language will amply repay labour spent on it. P. U. L. MS. No 7341, copy obtained from State Library, Jodhpur.

प्राण अपान समं भूत्वा ज्ञान दृष्टि च लभ्यते । त्रिकाल दृष्टि भवं  
जोगी । पर्म सूत्यं च रमल्ते जोगी । असंख्य दल कमल च प्रापृष्ठ ।  
तत्र स्थान भवे नाथं ।

अथ शरीर मध्ये पट चक्र के नाम कथ्यते । इति पटु चक्र के  
नाम बोलीई....सीध दुध यक्ति । इति आधार चक्र जाप प्रमाणं  
( प्रणव ) बोलिजे ।

इति ब्रह्मांध चक्र जाप्य प्रमाण बोलिजे । ब्रह्मांध चक्र उपरि  
तत्पर्यमा चक्र । तात्पर्यमस्याने बस्ते । चोषटि दल कमल । पद्मउद्घोत  
वर्णं प्रभा । कमल मध्ये श्री गोरक्ष नाथ देवता । गोमत्तु गुणं । सर्धांत  
शक्ति । तस्य स्थाने अत्य स्वास प्रतर्तते । इति तालिमा चक्र  
प्रमाण बोलिजे ।

अथ पंच मुद्रा के नाम कथ्यते । खेचरी मुद्रा । भूचरा । चाचरी ।  
अगोचरा । उनमनी । यत्य पंच मुद्रा के नाम बोलिजे । ये पंच  
मुद्रा ब्रह्मदीप्ता आचरे अनसरे तो परम गति कु प्राप्ति भवति । ये  
पांच मुद्रा माया दीक्षी आचरे अनसरे तो नरक जमलोक को प्राप्ति  
भवति । अथ कर्म मुद्रा का विचार भेद । खेचरी मुद्रा भीन की  
भवति । जिहा पट रस स्वादं । भूचरी मुद्रा भयर की भवति, नासिका  
गंध स्वादं । चाचरी मुद्रा पतंग की भवति । चक्षु रूप स्वादं । अगो

चरो मुद्रा मृग की भवति । श्रद्धण नाद स्वादं । उनमनी मुद्रा गज की भवति । काम ईर्षा स्वादं । अथ चेहन मुद्रा का विचार कर्यते । खेचरी मुद्रा भवति चावत खेचरी भाष्या । कूट हासी च्यहनं । भृचरी मुद्रा भवति । नाना रूप च्यहनं ।

एक रसना नीरसी । चलंती विचलंती भाष्या । भूत प्रेत का च्यहनं । १७ । आचरा मुद्रा भवति । अद्युम्यार्थ भाषे पृष्ठ पांच्छै निन्दा कुर्यती । मछाहृदर्य धारनित ।....उनमनि मुद्रा भवति । मान्य प्रहनित उ सन हन्दिय गुहि ग्रह ।

अथ पञ्च ज्ञान मुद्रा कर्यते । खेचरी मुद्रा भवति । सर्व शास्त्र श्रोगांद । सिद्धान्त वेदान्त ज्ञान देखें । साव्यन्ति ज्ञान उपर्जई । ते खेचरी मुद्रा कहिने ।

अथ शरीर मध्ये ध्यान मुद्रा कर्यते । खेचरी मुद्रा मुखामे वस्यते । पिण्ड बुधि भवं युक्ता । अपान वायु समं भूत्वा । मुद्रा भवति खेचरी । नासिका श्रेष्ठे भृचरी मुद्रा वस्यते । मनं ज्ञानं भवेयुक्ता । समान वायु समं भूत्वा मुद्रा भवति भृचरी । गगन स्थाने उनमनी मुद्रा वसते । अनदद नांद स्यं युक्ता । व्यान वायु समं भूत्वा मुद्रा मवति उनमनी । अथ साधन मुद्रा भेद कर्यते । आधार चक्र मध्ये खेचरी मुद्रा वसते । चतुर्दल पदमं च उरुध कं । प्राण अपान वसी कृत्वा मुद्रा भवति खेचरी....ब्रह्मरंघ चक्र मध्ये उनमनी मुद्रा वसते । संसर दलं पदं च उरुधकं । काम क्रोध वर्णी कृत्वा मुद्रा भवति उनमनी ।

अथ पंच मुक्त मुद्रा.....

अर्धसुन्य मध्ये खेचरी मुद्रा वसते । रजागुण सुभाव प्रवर्तते । खेचरी मुद्रा की कला प्रमाण । ध्यानं भवन्ति सालोक मुक्ते ।

पंचमी निरालन्मद सून्य मध्ये उनमनी मुद्रा वसेत पर्यहगुण -  
सुभाव प्रवर्तते । उनमनी मुद्रा की पोडस कला प्रगाण ।

9. **Luipta and Bharthri.** In "*Harsa Vardhana*" about Harsa who ruled from 606 to 648, translated by Maurice L. Eumghausen, Luyipa is identified with Bharthrihari.

#### 10. **Mussalmans and Arabic words.**

The use of the word *Sultan* in Tibet goes back to the seventh century, in connection with the Persian King Yazdajar or Yazdezard. The eighth century saw the entrance of the Mussalmans into Indian politics and the fall of the Western Chalukya dynasty (750). The Mussalmans raided Gujarat and destroyed the famous city of Vallabhi (c. 770). The Gurjar empire soon showed a tendency to break up into separate states (Chauhans of Ajmer, Paramaras of Dhar, Chavadas of Anhilwada etc.) The Parsi refugees came about 775 into the Gujarat,

(I. G. I., Vol. VIII.)

11. **The Title Pha.**—The native Saiva kings of Assam during the ninth and tenth centuries, before the country was conquered by Bengal Sena kings, had the suffix *Pha* after their names.

12. **Gorakha, Siva and Machhendra.** Probably the word Gorakh in the *Pada* by Machhendra means Siva and not Gorakh, Machhendra's alleged disciple.

13. **Avadhutas and Buddhists.**—*Rajatarangini* (Stein) states that king Jalanka's instructor in the doctrines was the saint *Avadhuta*, the vanquisher of Buddha controversialists, who at that time were powerful and flushed (with success).

14. **Yogis.**—*Vetala Pancavinsati* mentions a potter who had become a Yogi. In *Bhoja-crita* a story runs that a Yogi from Kashmir came to Malwa and having transformed its ruler, Bhoja, into a parrot, himself became the king of Dhara.

15. **The Sanskrit Works of Bhoja.**—Bhoja was ruling about the end of the 10th century. He is credited with having written the following works, the names of which are very significant, and relevant to the subject of Yoga.

*Guru Carya*

*Tattva Prakasa*

*Rajamartanda Yogasutravritti*

*Sabdanusasana*

*Sivatattva Ratnakalika*

*Siddhanta Sangraha*.

#### 16. Jain Siddhas and Nathas.

Among the Nathas worshipped by the Jains were Adinatha, Neminatha, Santinatha and Mananatha.

#### 17. Names of Chalukya Kings.

The names or titles of two Chalukya kings of the ninth and eleventh centuries are very significant. A Chalukya chief called *Yogaraja* was alive in 899. Avanti Varman II was also called *Yogaraja*.

#### 18. The Pratiharas and Gorakh.

The Pratihara dynasty was the suzerain power in North India in the tenth century. They were Saivas. Jodhpur is the oldest home of the Pratiharas. Some of the

rulers of Jodhpur in the 18th century wrote and compiled works on Nathism. It was probably in the time of the Pratihara paramountcy that Gorakh thrived.

### 19. Pierced Ears.

The figures of the later Buddha and the Bodhisattva show pierced ears.

### 20. Jogi Practices.

In orthodox Jogi circles and literature Siddhasana, Khechari Mudra, Kaivalaya Kumbhaka and Agya Chakra have become associated with Gorakh; the *Japa* is more or less of the *Pranava* and the *Dhyana* of the region beyond the Ajna or Agya chakra. See G. P., Part II, Salokas 71-74, 72-79, 83, 86, 87. For the interpretation of the Asana, the Mudra, the Kumbhaka, the Dhyana and the Japa see T.M.U., pp. 80-81.

### 21. Gorakh's birth and the identity of Mina Nath.

In G.S.S., on pp. 41-43, we read that Goraksha was the son of Isvara, Isvarasantana. The epithet is applied to illegitimates as well. On the same page Isvara, Mina Natha and Adi Natha are mentioned; they all seem to refer to the Lord, Siva.

### 22. Gopichand and Dhara.

Dharanagar is said to have been the kingdom of Gopichand. Now Dhara became capital of Malwa in the end of the 9th century when Vira Singh II moved to it from Ujjain.

### 23. Bhairavananda Natha.

Bhairavananda Natha is given in N. T. as the appellative, secret name, of a person, another name of whom

was Matsyendra. Bhairavananda is mentioned by Raja Shekhara who flourished about 900.

#### 24. Amarnath Samvad.

*J.R.A.S.*, 1932. The name of Gorakhnath is included in the list of Gyanadeva's ancestral gurus. Mr. Bhave has examined some Marathi works that are attributed to Gorakshanath, especially a MS. of his Amarnath Samvad, which contains an exposition of Yoga and is believed by Mr. Bhave to belong to the twelfth century or even earlier. He is persuaded that there is a similarity between passages in this book and passages in the *Jnanesvari*, which he believes prove their authors to have been of the same way of thinking.

#### 25. Gorakh's Tomb.—*M. A. S. I.*, p. 184.

The remarkable thing about Gorakh is that he succeeded in achieving an extraordinary degree of popularity among Northern Hindus and among some adherents of Buddhism in Nepal. His tomb is in the Punjab and he is to this day adored as a kind of god by immense numbers of the inhabitants of North-Western India under the hills.

#### 26. Gorakh's Ideal of Moksha. *J. M. V.* (Pp. 4, 5, 8, 11 and 4).

The MS. seems to have been copied out about the year 1525 A. D.

नाभि ग्रन्थिमोक्षपातसहजे र्घिं मनः सिद्धयः  
अनाहतनिनादोऽय पवनान्तविनिर्गतः ।  
ध्वनितेन विना यस्तु नादश्चेशमपाणिडतः ।

अहो मुर्खता लोकस्य, केचिददन्ति शुभाशुम-कर्मविच्छेदनं  
 मोक्षः । के चिददन्ति वेदपाठाश्रिता मोक्षः । के चिददन्ति निरालम्ब  
 भलचणो मोक्षः । के चिददन्ति ध्यानक्लाकरण संबद्ध प्रयोग  
 संभवेन रूप विन्दु नाद चैतन्यपिण्ड-काशजक्षणो मोक्षः ।  
 के चिददन्ति पूजापूज कर्मयमांसादि सुरत-प्रसङ्ग सानन्दलक्षणो  
 मोक्षः । के चिददन्ति मूलकन्दोह्यसितकुणडलिनीसंचार लक्षणो  
 मोक्षः । के चिददन्ति मुसमठायैनिपातजदणो मोक्षः । इत्येवं विद्य-  
 मावनाश्रितलक्षणो मोक्षः, न भवति ।

अथ मोक्ष पदं कथ्यते अत्र सद्गम समाधित्रमेण मनसा मनः  
 समालोक्यते स एव मोक्षः । काम विप्रहरस्यानं मानसोद्भवः मनोम-  
 थ्ये कारणो फारणात् उत्पत्तिरित्यतिप्रलयाः प्रवर्तते । उक्तं च भगवत्ता  
 महेश्वरेण । जीवश्च मुक्तिपद देवि चितं द्वामनिरजनम् । मृत्यु मार्ग-  
 स्थितो योगी कर्म समर्प्यसेत् ॥

एकं मुखरन्त्रे राजदन्तान्तरे, एत देव शहिनी मुखं  
 दशमद्वारम् इत्युच्यते ।

यद्ब्रह्मरितं निश्चातः परं जलाधि-गच्छते । अन्यतसेवं  
 परित्यज्य शब्द ब्रह्म सदास्पसेत् ॥

## 27. Gorakh-bodh and Bengali Nath folksongs.

The following from *Gopichandra Sanyas* (Sukur Muhammad) and *Goraksa Vijaya* (Shaikh Faizulla) should be compared in content and language with the *Gorakh-bodh*, the poetry of Gorakh and Charpat, and the *Gatha* given in these pages.

गुरु भजिले वळा अमर हय कन्ध । भमले गुरु चरण अमर  
हय काय । भजन साध नाम जप हइये अमर ।

% ए गुरु उलटिया योग धर काया तोमार स्थिर कर निज  
मन्त्र करह स्मरण ।

काया साध आमि पुत्र बलि ।

काया साधे मीनव — नाय वासिया आसने  
याग माधे मीन नाथे स्थिर कैल काया ।

28. Sanskrit Dialogue between Gopichand and Jalandhar, and a Sanskrit piece of Jalandhar.

S. B. S., Vol. VI, 1927. The following should be compared in substance and language with the vernacular *Udas* and *Gatha* as given elsewhere in the present book.  
**गोपीचन्द कथयति**

मो स्वामिन् पृष्ठामि कथय अन्तर्यामिन—  
वसतौ स्थीयते तदा कन्दयों व्याप्तुते ॥  
वने स्थीयते तदा चुत् सन्तापयति ।  
आसने स्थीयते तदा सृग्णेत माया ।  
पर्थ गम्यते तदा छियते कायाः ।  
मिष्टं भक्ष्यते तदा वर्धते रोगः  
कथयं कथं साव्यते योगः:

Jalandhara answers—

श्रोतव्योऽवधुत तत्त्वस्य निचारः  
यः एप सकल यिरोमाणिः सारः ।

सप्त आदारे कन्दपो न व्याप्तुते  
 वाहारम्बे क्षुल सन्तापयति  
 सिद्ध आसने नहिस्पृशति भाया  
 बांद प्रभासेन छिपते कायः ।  
 जिह्वायाः सुखाय न कर्तव्यो भोगः  
 मन पवनो च गृतोत्ता साधनीयो योगः ॥

He further adds:

अत्यम श्राति स तु कत्यपाते जहाति  
 बहु भुक्ति स तु रोगा ।  
 द्वयोरपि पद्मयोगः सांघे विचारयति  
 स तु कोऽपि विलो योगी ॥

In the *Siddhanta Vakya* of Jalandhara we read:

बन्दे तज्जायतेभो भुवनतमिरहं भानुतेजस्करं वा,  
 सत् कर्तुव्यापकं त्वा पवन गति करं व्योमवनिर्मिरं वा ।  
 मुशनादत्रिरूलैर्विमन रूचिरं खपरं भस्ममिश्रं,  
 द्रैत वाऽद्रैत रूपं द्वयन उतपरं योगनो घट्टरं वा ॥

29. *Samadhi*.—*Hathayoga-pradipika*, p. 128:

Raja Yoga, Samadhi, Unmani, Manonmani, Amaravta, Laya, Tattva, Shunyashunya, Parampada, Amanaska, Advaitu, Niralamba, Niranjana, Jivamukta, Sahaja, Turya—all these but connote one thing, Samadhi.

Samadhi is the absorption of manas in and becoming of the form of Atma; when Prana becomes ksheena and the mind becomes laya, then the resultant Samrasta is Samadhi;

the union, becoming one rupa of Jivatma and Paramatma is Samadhi.

The Anand (joy) which proceeds from the remembrance, contemplation, experience (anusandhana, smarana) of Nada can be obtained only through the kindness (daya) of the Guru and by no other method. (p. 181)

The listening of the *nada* stabilizes the mind and conquers the air (vayu). (p. 182)

**30. Imagery in the Upanishads**—Almost all the metaphors, and the similes and imagery used in the *Gorakhbodh* can be traced back in the Upanishads. The following from the Yoga Upanishads (pp. 387—389) will bear out our view.

पुष्ट मध्ये यथा रम्धः परो मध्ये यथा वृत्तम् । लिल मध्ये यथा तेजं पापाणेष्व वाक्वनम् । हृदस्याने स्थतं पश्च तस्य । वक्त भूमि मधो मुखम् ऊब नाल मधो विन्दु स्तस्य मध्ये स्थितं मनः । कूर्म रवण-  
गिपादादिश्चर शास्त्रानि धारयेत एवं द्वादेषु सर्वेषु वायु पूरिते चितः  
निषिद्ध तु नवद्वौरे ऊर्ध्वं प्राङ्मनिः श्वासस्तथा घट मध्ये यथा दीपो  
निवार्तं कुम्भक विदुः निषद्वे नर्वभिर्द्वारां नर्जने निष्पद्वे निष्पत्तं  
तवात्ममात्रेणावाषिष्ठं योगसेवया ।

**31. Evidence from the Upanishads.**

1. *O. H. E. U., Yogashikhopanishata*, p. 408.

सुपुम्नायां सदा गोप्तीं यः करिचलुरुते नरः ।

स मुक्तः सर्वं पापे भयो नश्रेय समवाप्नुयात् । ४३

2. *Ibid*, p. 409.

स्वकायं घटभित्युक्तं यथा ज्ञीवो हि तत्पदम् ।

गुरुवाक्यं समाभिन्ने ब्रह्मज्ञानं प्रकाशते । ७८

कर्णधारं गुरुं प्राच्यतद्वाक्यं लिखदृढम् ।

अभ्यासवासनाशक्त्या तरन्ति भवसागरम् । ७५

3. U. U. *Yogarajopanishata*, p. 2.

दशमद्वार मार्गे तद्राजदन्तं च नड़गुः ।

तत्र शून्ये लयं कृत्वा मुक्तो भवति निश्चितम् । १४

4. *Ibid*, p. 2.

षष्ठं च तालुका चक्रं धन्तिकारथान मुच्यते । १३

O. H. E. U., pp. 407 and 405.

5. सुपुम्ना शाम्भवी शक्तिः शेषाहनवन्ये निरथकाः ।

हृल्लेखे परमानन्दे तालु मूले व्यस्थते । १८

तालु मूले स्थितश्चन्द्रः सुधां वर्षत्यधोमुखः । ३३

6. *Ibid*, p. 408.

कण्ठोद्धर्वे कुण्डली शक्तिर्मुकिद्या हि योगि नाम ।

7. *Ibid*, p. 409.

सदा नादानु सन्धानात्संज्ञोणा वासना भवेत् ।

निरब्जने चिलीयते भरुन्मलसि पद्ममज । ७१

8. *Ibid*, p. 409.

मनसा मन आलोक्य दृति शून्यं यदा भवेत् ।

ततः परं परब्रह्म दृश्यते च सुदुर्लभम् । ६२

मनसा मन आलोक्य मुक्तो भवति योग वित् ।

मनसा मन आलोक्य उन्मन्यन्तं सद स्मरेतः । ६३

9. Guru. T. M. U., p. 256.

When the mind goes beyond the organs and the gunas and is absolved, having no separate existence and

no mental action then (the Guru) should instruct him (as to his further course of development).

#### 10. Sound and Turya. *Ibid.*, p. 257.

The Yogi being in the *Siddhasana* and practising the *Vaishnavimudra*, should always hear the internal sound through the right ear. The sound which he thus practises makes him deaf to all external sounds. Having overcome all obstacles, he enters the *turya* state within 15 days.

#### 11. Dhyana, Prana and Chitt.

*Ibid.*, p. 259. When the (spiritual) sight becomes fixed without any object to be seen, when the *vayu* (*prana*) becomes still without any effort and when the *chitta* becomes firm without any support, he becomes of the form of the internal sound of *Brahma-Pranava*.

#### 12. Khechari Mudra.

*Ibid.*, p. 207. Since *chitta* moves in the *khalakas* and since the tongue has entered in the mudra *kha*, therefore the mudra is called *Khechari* and worshipped by the Siddhas.

#### 13. Samadhi: *Ibid.*, p. 10.

Through the force of the practice of *Dhyana*, the current of the modification of manas devoid of self, that is of Brahmic nature, is said to be *Samprajnata Samadhi*; while the mind with the utter quiescence of modification that confers upon one supreme bliss is said to be *Asamprajnata Samadhi*, that is dear unto Yogins.

#### 14. Avadhuta. *T. M. U.*

To the Aturas and Kutichakas, the world they attain is *Bhurloka* and *Bhuvarloka*; to the *Bahudakas*, *Swargaloka*;

to the Hamsas, Tapo-loka; to the Paramahamsas, Satyaloka. To the Turiyatita and Avadhuta, Kaivalya in Atma according to the analogy of the wasp and the worm, through the realization of Reality.

(p. 154)

### 15. Meditation.

For the Kutichaka and Bahudaka there is *sravana*; for the Hamsa and Paramahamsa there is *manana*; for the Turyatita and avadhuta there is *niddhyasana* (profound meditation over). For all these there is necessarily the meditation upon Atma.

(p. 166)

Thus the aspirant after salvation should ever be uttering the Pranava which enables one to cross *samsara* and be living as a *Jivan Mukta*.

### 16. Mind.

"Whatever is thought of by the mind is accomplished by the mind itself."

(p. 239)

### 17. Yoga-Technique.

Even a person who is well-skilled in the practice of the three bandhas (ears, eyes, lips) should always try to cognise with a true heart that principle which should be known and is the cause of all objects and their attributes

The giving out of all external objects is said to be *rechaka* (expiration). The taking in of the spiritual knowledge of the *Sastras* is said to be *puraka* (inspiration) and (the keeping to oneself of) such knowledge is said to be *Kumbhaka* (or restraint of breath). He is an emancipated person who practises thus such a *chitta*. Through *Kumbhaka* it (the mind) should be always taken

up and through Kumbhaka alone it should be filled up within. It is only through Kumbhaka that Kumbhaka should be firmly mastered. Within it is Paramasiva.

(pp. 15-16)

That is called one pranayama when one repeats with a prolonged (or elongated) breath three times the Gayatri with its vyahritis and Pranava (before it) along with the *siras* joining after it. \_\_\_\_\_ That is called Kumbhaka where there is no expiration or inspiration and the body is motionless, remaining still in one state. That is called dharana when the wise man regards the mind as sankalpa and merging sankalpa into Atma, contemplates upon his Atma (alone). That is called tarka when one makes inference which does not conflict with the Vedas. That is called samadhi in which one, on attaining it, thinks '(all) equal.

(p. 217)

### 18. Guru.

After that, Urmani is the end of the Ajapa. Having thus reflected upon manas by means of this (Hamsa) one hears Nada after the uttering of this japa an aeon of times. Nada is of ten kinds. \_\_\_\_\_ He may experience the tenth without the first nine sounds through the initiation of a Guru. \_\_\_\_\_ In the tenth he attains Parabrahman in the presence of (or with) Atma which is Brahman. After that when Manas is destroyed, when it which is the source of sankalpa and vikalpa disappears, owing to the destruction of these two, and when virtues and sins are burnt away, then shines as Sadashiva of the nature of Sakti pervading everywhere.

(pp. 214-15)

## CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

## Page

2, line 26, omit *bhavati*.  
 6, line 5, read *Jogishar* for *Jagishar*.  
 11, line 19, omit *found in Tibet*.  
 27, line 15, omit the words within the brackets ;  
     the explanation given by me is  
     not orthodox, nor is the technical  
     epithet meant here to apply only  
     to the physical process.  
 32, footnote, for 6 and 7, read 7 and 6.  
 34, line 24, add *Ganesh*, to *Siva* etc.  
 79, line 22, read *refer for rfeer*.  
 83, note 29. The quotations are from the  
     Allahabad Panini Office English  
     Translation of the H. Y. P.  
 84, A number of spelling mistakes have crept  
     into the Sanskrit quotation in note 30. As  
     the reference is given, I hope the reader  
     will be able to correct the mistakes in this  
     as also in possibly some other extracts.

**Gorkha and Gaekwad.**

23, line 4; the writer referred to is *Perceval Landon* who is his *Nepal*, Vol. II,  
     says on p. 23 : It is now generally  
     accepted that the word **Gorkha** was  
     in its origin identical with the title  
     of **Gaekwar** which is assumed  
     by the *Maharaja of Baroda*.

**Baluchistan.**

24, line 21 ; In *Baluchistan District Gazetteer Series*, Vol. VIII, *Las Bela*, we  
     read on page 37: The other places  
     visited by pilgrims to *Hinglaj* are  
     *Cbaurasi*, **Guru Nanak-ka-saran**,

**Gorakhji-ki-dhuni** and Jholi Jhar where they perform the ordinary ceremonies.

Anent the influence of the Saiva Jogis in Baluchistan, we read in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, Baluchistan :

Hinglaj is the best known place of pilgrimage in Baluchistan. It is situated in Las Bela State on the banks of the Hingol. The shrine which is dedicated to a goddess known as Nani by Muhammadans and Parbati, Kali or Mata by Hindus ... There is a river called Rod Jogizai and also a village of that name. The Jogizais of Killa Saifulla are said to have been considered the priests of the Kakar tribe. These Jogizais were once the ruling family of Zhob (*Pp.* 102 and 192-3).

In Las Bela Gazetteer we are told of a shrine dedicated to Pir Sawai; he is the same person, who to Hindu Nath Jogi tradition is known as Sawai Siddh.

#### Sufism and the Jogis.

31, line 12 ; The following from an article called *Faqirs of Baliya-Dighi* in Dinajpur in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1903, by Maulvi Abdul Wali, will be read with interest as showing how far-reaching was the influence of Gorakh's Jogis on Sufism in India: Taifuria Khanwada was an order introduced by Shah Madar.... It would seem that these faqirs are a survival of a corrupt form of ancient asceticism mixed with Hindu Jogi ideas. *Pp.* 62—63.

## GLOSSARY OF 110 YOGIC TECHNICAL TERMS.

**Abhik**—he who (the state which) is above and beyond fear, division, space.

**Adesh**—teaching, order; salutation.

**Agam**—the Unknowable.

**Agochar**—beyond perception, the invisible.

**Ajapa Jap**—the recitation which belongs to pure consciousness.

**Akash**—the Heaven with us.

**Akul**—he who (the state which) is beyond division and differentiation.

**Alakh**—the Unknowable, the Invisible.

**Amirasa**—the Great Elixir, the physical joy of peace.

**Anad**—without sound, eternal.

**Anbhai**—one who is fearless, or the state of fearlessness.

**Anhat**—not born (of the striking against of two objects).

**Anil**—beyond count; without colour or form.

**Ardh**—the lower, below the navel.

**Asa**—hope, longing.

**Asan**—mental or physical posture.

**Avigat**—unconditioned, the one changeless.

**Bai**—other airs within us than the breath.

**Bala**—ever young, ever child-like.

**Bandh**—the Dam; the concentration of attention at a particular centre within us; physical pose purposed to produce particular physical and psychological reactions and results.

**Bank Nal**—the curved vein (the backbone).

**Bel**—the creeper, the tendril (the process of thinking).

**Bhagvat**—the Lord.

**Bhai or Bhau**—fear.

**Bhav**—love, inner urge.

**Bikha**—the attractions or distractions, due to the out-going senses.

**Bimal**—the stainless, stabilized.

**Bind**—sexual power.

**Brahm Gyan**—the Realization of the 'Absolute.'

**Chakra**—nerve-centre where consciousness can operate.

**Chand**—moon, the left vein of the nose, cool, mind.

**Dasam Duar**—the Tenth Door or centre of consciousness within our head.

**Dhanda**—process, profession.

**Dhun**—the attention which is impelled by sound.

**Dhuram**—earth, land.

**Dhyan**—contemplation.

**Duadas**—movement of the breath when it reaches outward to a length of 12 finger-breadths.

**Gosht**—talk with oneself, self-examination.

**Gurmukh**—he who carries out the instructions of his Guru.

**Guru**—the master.

**Gyan**—knowledge.

**Hairan**—in mystic wonder.

**Hans**—the spirit within us.

**Jhunkar**—sounding, tune.

**Jiv**—the individual, with the consciousness of his individuality.

**Jog**—the mystic union.

**Jot**—the fire.

**Juala**—the flame.

**Jugat**—the mystic path.

**Kal**—Time, Death.

**Kamani**—the womankind.

**Kandh**—the mortal body.

**Kanval**—the lotus-shaped nerve-centre which can be operated upon by our consciousness.

Kaya—the mortal body.

Kirpa—kindness, grace.

Kirtan—musical recitation.

Mahal—the spiritual home within us.

Maharasa—the great Rasa, elixir.

Man—mind.

Manmukh—One who obeys his own wishes, rather than the behests of his teacher; one turning to the understanding of his own mind.

Mansa—desire, longing, thought.

Mer—the backbone, centre of vitality, sukhmama.

Mokh—the Release.

Mukti—the joy, the consequences of release.

Mul—the root (the mind).

Nad—the inner harmony.

Nam—the Divine Name.

Nirara—detached.

Niralanb—without ties or props.

Niranjan—the spotless.

Nirankar—the formless.

Nirantar—the consciousness of the within.

Nirban—Nirvana, release, perfected and infinitized consciousness.

Nirmal—pure, untainted.

Nirodh—removal (of ignorance, obstruction).

Pavan—breath.

Parcha—realization.

Pramodh—imparting of knowledge, expansion, purification.

Pran—vital breath.

Prasad—the grace of the Sat Guru.

Purush—the personified, It.

**Sabd**—the word to be recited which is an emblem or a symbol of the Reality sought.

**Sachh**—truth, right-thinking.

**Sadh**—the mystic.

**Sahaj**—inborn facility, stabilized consciousness; easy, natural.

**Sapni**—the she-serpent, physical vitality.

**Sar**—essence, which is Truth.

**Satguru**—the teacher within.

**Sakti**—the Power which goes out or manifests.

**Sevag(k)**—the seeker, the disciple.

**Sikhar**—the topmost nervous centre in our head.

**Siv**—the power which draws in.

**Sodh**—purification, control.

**Suchit**—purified, controlled, nobilized thinking.

**Sukhmana**—the “equalized” flow of breath.

**Sultan**—the Lord.

**Sunn**—the void, the transcendent, the soundless centre, psychological joy of united or expanded consciousness.

**Sur**—sun, the right vein of the nose, hot, breath.

**Surf**—attention.

**Tat**—the Basic Reality, the separated essence.

**Trikuti**—the trinity, the space between the eyebrows.

**Udas**—detachment, dis severance.

**Udho**—Avadhuta, the liberated.

**Ukar**—The Manifest One.

**Ult**—reversal of the ordinary, out-going process.

**Unman**—state of mental self-transcendence.

**Upadh**—the obstructions, the coverings.

**Uram**—ocean.

**Urdh**—the upper, above the navel.

**Vigyan**—realization which comes of knowledge or expanded consciousness.

## भरथरी जी को पद

राग प्रजियो ।

नहीं आऊं कामणी नहीं आऊंजो । नहीं आऊं राज  
मार लेवा तोर । टेक ।

मन पबन मास्हे हस्ती ने घोडा ज्ञान ने अखे भंडार जी ।  
बर कामनि लेखो ले बैठा ताते खरा उराऊ जी ॥ १ ॥ गवा ने राणा कोण  
बसेखा । मरणे ना एक जु माधं जी । हों लोहि पूछों मास्हां पढ़ि-  
यार परिडत । काई मरने ना भो भा जी ॥ २ ॥ बूदा थाते बाबक  
हुवा अब मैं काई काई जाण जी । सतगुर प्रसादे राजा भरथरी  
सीधा । शुरु गोरख बचन प्रभाणम् जी ।

## मद्भन्दर नाथ जी का पद

राग कालंगडा ।

मुपहली लागी यारा नावनी । म्हानै भावै भावै भगवत जी  
रो नावा वे म्हारा बाल्होर ॥ टेक ॥

जाणु जेसी रंग भेटाये । काई भजन भलो भगवन्त म्हारा  
बाल्होर । १ । सब ही तीरथ में बसतो । काई भेजन करे जन  
कोई म्हारा बाल्होरे । २ । त्रीमल थाते न्हाई चत्पा । काई एहडों पटं  
तेरे जाई म्हारा बाल्होरे ॥ ३ ॥ काया तीरथ में ज्ञान घडो । काई  
साध नौ दरसण होई म्हारा बाल्होरे ॥ ४ ॥ मध्येरे मद्भन्द्र एहडो  
पटंतर । काई भगवंत सवान कोई म्हारा बाल्होरे ॥ ५ ॥

## राग धनास्ती :

पखेहु लडिसी । आप लियो विसराम । ज्युं ज्युं नर स्वारथ कौर  
कोई न सवारयो काम । टेक ।

जल कुचा है मांछली । खण्ण कुचा है मोर । सेवग ज्ञाहे  
राम कुं । ज्यों प्यन्तवति चन्द चकोर ॥ १ ॥ यों स्वारथ को जीबडो ।  
स्वारथ ढाहिन जाय । जब गोरख किरपा करि । महारो मनवो  
समझमो आय ॥ २ ॥ जोगी सोई जागिरे जुगत रहे ब्रदास । तत  
नारं कण पाइया । यो वहे माघन्द नाथ ॥ ३ ॥ २ ॥

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## गोरख नाथ

### राग भैरवी

अनति न भरमो सिधा तेरी कांइआं मधे सार । रहाउ ।  
बोलते का खोल करना । भीकते ही उलटि मरना । सहिज ही  
अकास धरना । काहे जम का ढंड मरना उत्तर परना पार ॥ १ ॥  
महल की जब खबरि पाई, सीध झोने प्रान बाई ।  
भइआ परचा मिठी धाई, बिना मूरति द्रिसटि आई ।  
अलख अगम अपार ॥ २ ॥

सिखर भीतरि नाद बाजे, जरा मिरत उपाधि भाजे ।  
सुनि सो धुनि ढोरी जागे, तदु सबदु मुखकार ॥ ३ ॥  
दिखे दीन जगति वासी, अगमु गङ्ग चसिड संनिआसी ।  
मणे गोरख सुनहु लदासी, चेतिआ निरंकारि ॥ ४ ॥

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## सलोकु

काल दुकाले जो नह सती । बाले जोबनु जो नह जती ।  
 कुरते भोजन अलपु अद्वार, कहे गोरख वहे काइश्चाँ हमारि ॥१॥  
 खटे फैरे सलौणे जैर मीठे उपजे रोगु । कहे गोरख सुनहु सिघदु  
 अंनिपानी जोगु ॥२॥

### सलोकु जीग रामुकली के

गुरु जी ऐसा काम न कीजे, जांते अमी महां रस ढीजे ॥१॥

नदी दिग विरखा नारी संग पुरखा अलपु जीवणु की आसा ।  
 मन की चाल भेर खिसत है तांते कथ बिनासा ॥२॥

गोडे भए डगमगे पेट भइआ दिलदिला केस बगले के  
 पंखा । अमी महा रस बाघनि सोखा ताते धोर मथन भई अखा ॥ ॥

दिवस की बाघनि धुरि नरि मोहे राती साइर सोखे ।

मूरख लोका अंधला पसूआ निरि प्रति बाघनि पोखे ।

दामि काढि बाघनि लै आइआ माउ कहे मेरा पूति बिहाइआ ।  
 गीजी लकड़ी को घुणि लाइआ तिन ढाल मूल साणि खाइआ ।  
 बाघनि निंद लेइ बाघनि बिद लेइ बाघनि हमारी काँइआ ।  
 इनि बाघनि त्रैलोकी खाई बदाति गोरखु राइआ ।

अधिक अहार इंद्री बलु करे । छूटे गिआन मथनु चितु धरे ।  
 विश्वापै निद्रा भाँपै काल । तांके हिरदे सदा जंगाल ।  
 स्याइआ भी मेरे अण खाइआ भी मेरे । गोरखु कहे पूता संजमी तरे

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अनके संजमी अटलु अकासु । जल की संजमी जोति परगासि ।  
 इंद्री के संजमी विद न जाइ । निद्रा के संजमी कालु न खाइ ।

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नादिवेद ते जोति पठाणि, पिंड ते निश्वासु ।  
 दिसटि के आगे आवे जाइ, तामे गोरख रहे समाइ ॥

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जो भग देख भामिनी माने, लिंग देख जो पुरुष प्रमाने ।  
 जो बिन चिन्ह न पुंसक जोवा, कह गोरख तीनों घर खोवा ।  
 जो घर त्याग कहावे जोगी, घर वासी को कहे जु भोगी ।  
 अन्तर माव न परखे जोई, गोरख बोले मूरख सोई ।  
 पढ़ ग्रन्थहि जो ज्ञान बखाने, पवन साध परमारथ माने ।  
 परम तत्त्व के होहि न मरमी, कहे गोरख सो महा अधर्मी ।  
 माया जोर कहे मैं ठाकर, माया गये कहावे चाकर ।  
 माया त्याग होय जो दानी, कह गोरख तीनों अज्ञानी ।  
 कोमल पिंड कहावे चेला, कठिन पिंड सों ठेला पेला ।  
 बूना पिंड कहावे बूझा, कह गोरख ए तीनों भूझा ।

बिन परिचय जो बस्तु विचारे, ध्यान अग्नि बिन तन परजारे ।  
ज्ञान भग्न बिन रहे अबोला, कहु गोरख सो बाला भोला ।  
सुन रे बाचा चुनिपां मुनियां, उकट बैधसीं उलझा दुनिया ।  
सतिगुरु कहे सद्गुर का धंधा, बाद विवाद करे सो अधा ।

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## गोरख व्योध

अथ गोरख नाथ जी को कीर्तन लिख्यते । प्रत्य गोरख  
बोध ।

गोरखो वाचः—स्वामी तुमे सोऽ सत गुरु हम तो शिष्य ।  
यन्द एक पुछिवा दया करि रैहिवा । मन्दिन करिवा रौस ।  
नीरारभे चेला कुण विधि रहे । सत गुरु होइस पूछ्या कहें । १ ।

मठन्द्रो वाचः—अवधु रैहिवा होटे रैहिवा बोटे रुख विरुख  
की छाया । तजिवा काम क्रोध लोम मोह संसार की माया ।  
आप सु गुसटि अनंत विचार । खण्डित निद्वा अल्प अहार ।  
निरारभे चेज्जा इही विधि रहे । एसा विचार मठन्द्र कहे । २ ।

गौ० स्वामी जी क्या देखिवा क्या विचारिवा, क्या ले धरिवा सारं ।  
क्या क्या देखि मस्तुक मुडाईशा, कुण ज्ञान ले उतरिवा-  
पारं ॥ ३ ॥

म० अवधु आपा देखिवा अनंता विचारिवा तत ले धरिवा सारं ।

गुरु का शब्द ले मस्तक मुँडाईवा भ्रष्ट ज्ञान ले  
उत्तरिया पारे । ४ ।

गो० स्वामी जी आदेश का कुण उपदेश सुनि का कथं वास । शब्द  
का कुण गुरु पूछत गोरख नाथ । ५ ।

म० अवधु आदेश का अनुप उपदेश सुनि का निरंतरे वास । शब्द  
का परचा गुरु कथंत मछन्दनाथ । ६ ।

गो० स्वामी जी मन का कुण क्य पवन का कुण आकार । दस की  
कुण दिय साधिवा कुण द्वार । ७ ।

म० अवधु मन का सुनि रूप पवन का निरालंभ आकार । दस की  
अलेख दिय साधिवा दसु द्वार । ८ ।

गो० स्वामी जी कुण मूलि कुण बेला । कुण गुरु कुण चेला । कुण  
तत ले फिरे अकेला । ९ ।

म० अवधु मन मूल पवन बेला । शब्द गुण सुरति चेला ।  
निरवाण तत ले गोरख नाथ फीरे अकेला । १० ।

गो० स्वामी जी कुण सवीरजं कुण खेत्र । कुण सु सखण कुण  
सुनेत्र । कुण जोग कुण जुगति । कृषि मोखि कुण  
मुकति । ११ ।

म० अवधु मंत्र धीरज मति सु खेत्र । सुरति सु सखण निरति सुनेत्र ।  
उरंम जोग धुरम जुगति । जोति मोखि जुवाला मुक्ति । १२ ।

गो० स्वामी जी कुण पेड विणि ढाल कुण पंखि विणि सुआ ।  
कुण पाली विणि तिर कुणि विणि काल ही मुत्रा । १३ ।

म० अवधु पवन पेड विर्णि दाली मन पंच विण सुवा । धीरज पालि  
वीण तीर निदरा विण काल ही सुवा । १४ ।

गो० स्वामी जी कुण घरि चन्दा कुण घरि सुर । कुण घरि काल  
वगावे तुर । कुण घरि पंच तत समि रहे । सत गुरु होई  
पूछया कहे । १५ ।

म० अवधु मन घरि चन्दा पवन घरि सुर । सुनि घरि काल वगावे  
तुर । ज्ञानि घरि पंच तत समि रहे । ऐस विचार मछन्द्र  
कहे । १६ ।

गो० स्वामी जी कुण अमावस कुण सु पढिव । कहा का महारस  
कहा ले चढ़ीव । कुणि असथानि मन उनमानि रहे । सतगुरु  
होई पूछया कहे । १७ ।

म० अवधु रवि सु अमावस चेद सु पढिव । अर्द्ध का महारस उर्ध्व  
ले चढ़ीव । गगानि असथानि मन उनमानि रहे । ऐसा विचार  
मछन्द्र कहे । १८ ।

ग० कुसबद कु कुण प्रसे, सुसबद का कियं बास । द्वादश अंगुल  
वायु कुण मुखि रहे । सतगुरु होई सो पूछया कहे । १९ ।

म० कुसबद, कु सुसबद प्रसे सुसबद चा निंतरि बास । द्वादश  
अंगुल वायु गुरु मुखि रहे । ऐसा विचार मछन्द्र कहे । २० ।

गो० आदि का कुण गुरु धरती का कुण भरतार । ज्ञान का  
कुण असथान सुनि का कुण दुवार । २१ ।

म० आदि का अनादि गुरु धरती का अंबर भरतार । ज्ञान का स्थान  
चेतनि सुनि का परत्ता दुवार । २२ ।

गो० कुण प्रचै माथ्या मोह तुठे । कुण परचै अर सिसी अर फुटे ।  
कुण प्रचै लागै बंध । कुण प्रचै अजरवर कंध । २३ ।

म० मन प्रचै माया मोह तुठे । पवन प्रचै सिसहर फुटे । शान प्रचै  
लागै बंध । गुरु प्रचै अजरवर कंध । २४ ।

गो० कहां वसै मन कहां वसै पवन । कहां वसै शब्द कहां वसै  
चन्द ।

म० हिरदै वसै मन नाभी वसै पवन । रुचि वसै शब्द गिगनि  
वसै चन्द । २६ ।

गो० हिरदा न होता तब कहां रहता मन । नाभी नहीं होती तो  
कहां होता पवन । रुचि न होती तो कहां रहता सबद । गिगनि  
न होती तो कहां रहिता चन्द । २७ ।

म० हिरदा न होता तब सुनि रहता मन । नाभी न होती तब निरा-  
कार होती पवन । रुचि न होती तब अकुल रहता शब्द । गगन  
न होता तब अभीक रहिता चन्द । २८ ।

गो० रात्रि न होती तो दिन कहां ते आया । दिन प्रसन्ने रात्रि कहा  
समाई । दीवा बुझाणा जोति कर्यं लिया वासा । २९ ।

म० रात्रि न होती दिन सहजहि आया । दिन प्रसाने रात्रि सहज  
समाई । दीवा बुझाणा जोति लीआ निरंतरि वासा । पवन न  
होता तब प्राण पुरिस का सुनि होता घेसासा । ३० ।

गो० कापा का कौण कर्ता कर्यं तेज उपाया । ब्रह्म शान का कौण  
सद गुरु गिष्ठ होई कौण अखख लखाया । ३१ ।

म० काया का ब्रह्म कर्ता सत थे तेज उपाया । ब्रह्म ज्ञान का मुनि  
सद गुरु शिष्य है अलख खखाया । ३२ ।

गो० काया मधि के लख चन्दा । पहुँच मधे कहां वसे गन्धा । दूध  
मधे कहां वसे धीव । काया मधे कैसे जीव । ३३ ।

म० काया मधे दो लख चन्दा । पहुँच मधे चेतनि गन्धा । दूध मधे  
निरन्तर वसे धीव । काया मध्ये सकल व्यापी जीव । ३४ ।

गो० स्वामी जी काया न होती तब कहां रहता सूरज चंद । पहुँच न  
होता तब कहां रहता गंध । दूध नहीं होता तब कहां रहता  
धीव । काया न होती तब कहां रहता जीव । ३५ ।

म० काया न होती तब निरतरि रहता सूरज चन्द । पहुँच नहीं  
होता तब अनहृद रहता गंध । दूध न होता तब मुनि रहता  
धीव । काया न होती तब प्रम मुनि रहता जीव । ३६ ।

गो० कहां वसे चन्दा कहां वसे सुर । कहां वसे नाद व्यदे का मूल ।  
कहां चढि हंसा पीवै पाणी । दलदी सकती कुण धरि  
आणी । ३७ ।

म० अरथे वसे चन्द्रमा उरथे वसे सुरं । हिरदै वसे नाद बंद का मूल ।  
गिगानि चढि हंसा पीवै पाणी । दलदी सकती आप धरि  
आणी । ३८ ।

गो० कथं उत्पन्नौ नाद कथं नाद समावते । कथं ले यापले नाद  
कथं नाद विलीयते । ३९ ।

म० अवगति त्यौ उत्पन्नौ नादं नाद मुनि समावते । पवन ले  
थापते नादं गिगानि नाद विलीयते । ४० ।

गो० नादेन नादी वा धंदे न वंदिवा गिगने न लाइवा आसं । नाद धंद  
दोउ न होइगा तब प्राण पुरिस का कहां होइगा वासं ॥४१॥

म० न दे हूँ नादिवा धंदे हूँ वंदिवा गिगने हूँ लाइवा आस । नाद धंद  
दोउ न होईगा तब प्राण पुरुष का निरंतर ही होइगा वास ॥४२॥

गो० आकार छुटिसि निराकार होईसी पवन होईसी पाणी । चन्द  
सुर दोउ न होईसी तब किंकुण सहनायी ॥४३॥

म० ससज हंसा का खेल मणीनि सुनि हंसा प्रकास । सैंडेज ही  
आकार निराकार होईसी तब हंस का परम जोति निवास ॥४४॥

गो० अमूल का किथ मूल मूल का किथ वास । पद का कुण गुरु  
पूज्ञ गोरख नाथ ॥४५॥

म० मूज का सुनि मूल मूल का निरंतर वास । पद का निर्बाण गुरु  
कथंत मठन्द्र नाथ ॥४६॥

गो० कथं उतपनौ प्राण किथं उतपनौ मन । कथं उतपनौ वाचं  
कथं वाचा विलीयते ॥४७॥

म० अवगति त्ये उतपनो मन, प्राण उतपनौ मन । मन उतपनौ वाचं  
वाचा मन विलीयते ॥४८॥

गो० कुण सरोवर कुण सुनाल । कुण मुखि होई वांचिंशा जम काल ।  
के लोक अगोचर कैस लहै । सतगुर होइस पूछ्या कहै ॥४९॥

म० मन सरोवर पवन सुनाला । उरध मुखि होई बंचीवा जम काल ।  
अरध उरध अगोचर जिब लहै । ऐस विचार मठन्द्र कहै ॥५०॥

गो० कुण बिखमी कुण सुख संधि । कुण पंक्ति दिदि करि चन्द ।  
कैसे चेतन मनि उनमनि रहे । सत गुरु होइस पूछ्या कहे ॥ ११ ॥

म० अनलि विमलि विषम संधि । चाकी उपर लागे बंध । सदा  
चेतनि मनि उनिमन रहे । एसा विचार मछंद्र कहे ॥ १२ ॥

गो० कर्य उत्पत्ति आदि कर्य आदिकी सुराति । ए तत कहो गुर  
गुसाई । जहो हमाई उत्पत्ति रहाई ॥ ४३ ॥

म० तिल मर्यं जया तेलं कसट मन्ये हुतासन । पहुप मधे जया वासं  
त्यु देही मधे देवता ॥ १४ ॥

गो० सपणी कु हुके कुण भाई । बंक नालि रस कुण गई । ज्यू ज्यू  
प्राणी निद्रा करे । पंड मधे प्राण कर्डा होई रहे ॥ १५ ॥

म० सपणी कु हुके सहम भाई । बंक नालि रस नामी गई । ज्यू२  
प्राणी निद्रा करे । पंड मधे प्राण अगरद्वन रहे ॥ १६ ॥

गो० कुण चक्रि दिदि करि चन्द । कुण चक्रि लागे संधि । कुण  
चक्रि पवन निरधि । कुण चक्रि मन प्रमोधि । कुण चक्रि धारिये  
ध्यान । कुण चक्रि लिजे विश्राम ॥ १७ ॥

म० अरथे चक्रि दिदि करि चन्द । उसे चक्रि लागे बंध । पछिमि  
चक्रि पवन निरोधि । हिरदे चक्रि मन प्रमाधि । कंठ चक्रि  
धारिये ध्यान । इन चक्रि लिजे विश्राम ॥ १८ ॥

गो० कुण लदे नग मंडली कुण प्रसे दरि ब्रह्मा का गुरु । विसरि  
आउ तो केसे तिरु ॥ १९ ॥

म० थोल तजे ति माया सुनि । तास विचार्या पाप न पुनि । सिँब  
सकति जे उनमनि रहे । एसे विचार मछंद्र कहे ॥ ६० ॥

गो० कुण नाली स्त्री संचर्या कुण पैर्गई जीव । माता प्रभि वसंतदा  
कुण नाली रस पीवे ॥ ६१ ॥

म० संखणी नाली स्त्री संचर्या सुषमन पै गई जीव । माता प्रभि  
वसंतद बंकु नाली रस पीवे ॥ ६२ ॥

गो० कुण घरे कुण वासा । कुण प्रभि रहे दस मासा । कुण मुखि  
पाणी कुण मुखि खीरं । कुण दिशा उपति भया शरीरं ॥६३॥

म० इति घर अवगति वास । तीति घरे रहे दस मास । मनमुखि  
पाणी पवन मुखि खीरं । उकार दिशा उल्पति भया शरीरं ॥६४॥

गो० कुणि सुनि उत्पन्ना । कुण सुनि सत्तगुरि बुझाई । कुण सुनि मैं  
रहा समाई ॥ ६५ ॥

म० सहेज सुनि उत्पन्ना संभि सुनि सत्तगुरि बुझाई । अनित सुनि  
मैं रहा समाई ॥ ६६ ॥

गो० कुण मुखि लागे समाधि । कुण मुखि छुटे उपाधि । कोण मुखि  
तुरिया बंध । कुण मुखि अजर वर कंध ॥ ६७ ॥

म० मन मुखि वाला लागे समाधि । पवन मुखि वाला छुटे उपाधि ।  
सुरति मुखि वाला तुरिया बंध । गुरमुखि वाला अजरवर  
कंध ॥ ६८ ॥

गो० कुण सोवे कुण जार्ग कुण दही ढीसी जाई । कहत्य उठंत  
पवन होठ कंठ तालिका बनाई ॥ ६९ ॥

म० जीन सोवे चेतन जागी कल्पन दह ढीसी जाई । नामी ते उठत  
पवन आगे होठ कंठ तालुका बनाई ॥ ७० ॥

गो० कुण चेतानि कुण सुसार । कुण सुनिद्रा कुण सुकाल । कुण  
प्रचे तत भरि रहे । सत गुर दोई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ ७१ ॥

म० जोति सु चेतानि निरभे सार । जागि उतपति निद्रा काल । जोति  
में पंचतत भरि रहे । ऐसा विचार महंद्र कहे ॥ ७२ ॥

गो० कुण बोले कुण सोवै । कुण रूप में आपा जोव । कुण रूप  
में जुगि २ रहे । सत गुर दोई सो पूछ्या कहे ॥ ७३ ॥

म० शब्द बोले सुराति सोवै । अदेख रूप में आपा जोवै । रूप  
अरूप में जुगि २ रहे । ऐसे विचार महंद्र कहे ॥ ७४ ॥

गो० बद्धां ते मत करे गुण घण । कहति पवनि करे आवा गमन ।  
कुण मुखि चदा निफर मरे । कुण मुखि काल निद्रा करे ॥ ७५ ॥

म० द्विदै थी मन करे गुण घण । नामी थी पवन करे आवागमन ।  
आप मुखि चदा निफर मरे । मन मुखि काल निद्रा करे ॥ ७६ ॥

गो० कुण सुनि जोति पलटे । कुण सुनि ति बाचा फुरे । कुण सुनि  
ति त्रिमुख्य सार । कुण सुनि ति उतारिबो पार ॥ ७७ ॥

म० अप्र सुनि ति जोति पलटे । अनभे सुनि ति बाचा फुरे । प्रसु सुनि  
ति त्रिमुख्य सार । अतीत सुनिति उतारिबो पार ॥ ७८ ॥

गो० कथं उतपति खुम्या कथं उत्सन्नी आहार । कथं उतपति निद्रा  
कथं उतपनौ काल ॥ ७९ ॥

म० मनसा उतपति खुम्या खुम्या उतपनौ आहार । आहारि उतपति  
निद्रा निद्रा उतपनौ काल ॥ ८० ॥

गो० कौण कंवल हम सास उसास । कौण कंवल हम हंसा  
वास । कौण कंवल हम पूजा करां । कौण कंवल हम अलख  
कौ प्रहां ॥ ८१ ॥

म० नाभ कंवल तुम सास उसासे । हिरदा कंवल तुम हंसा वासे ।  
मधि कंवल तुम पूजा करो । अचिंत कंवल तुम अलख कौं  
प्रही ॥ ८२ ॥

गो० सति सति भाषत गुरु पंडिता । मन पवन की कुण दशा अहर  
हाथि पारि टतरिवो कैसे ॥ ८३ ॥

म० दिसट ति दिबी दिसट होईवा ज्ञान ति विज्ञान होईवा । तथा  
गुरु शिष्य की एक ही कापा । प्रचा हो तौ विहाडि न  
जाई ॥ ८४ ॥

गो० कहा ति उठे सास उसास । काँ परम हंस का वास । कुण  
घरि मन सदा धिर रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ ८५ ॥

म० अरध ति उठे सास उसास । उरध परम हंस का वास ।  
सहज सुनि मन सदा धिर रहे । ऐसा विचार मछन्द कहे ॥ ८६ ॥

गो० कैसे आवै कैसे जाई । कैसे संचिया रहे समाई । कैस तन मन  
सदा धिर रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ ८७ ॥

म० सुनहि आवै सुनिहि जावै । सुनिहि संचीया रहे संमाई । सहज  
सुनि तन मन सदा धिर रहे । ऐसा विचार मछन्द कहे ॥ ८८ ॥

गो० कहां वसे शक्ति कहां वसे सीव । कहां वसे प्राण कहां वसे  
जीव । कहां होई इनका प्रचा लहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या  
कहे ॥ ८९ ॥

म० अरेहे बैसे सकती उरेहे वसे सीव । भीतरि वसे प्राण अंत्रीख  
वसे जीव । निरन्तर होई इन का प्रचार लहे । ऐसा विचार  
मछंद्र कहे ॥ ९० ॥

गो० कुण मुखि बैसे कुण मुखि चले । कुण मुखि बोले कुणि  
मुखि मिले । केसे बाला देहा मैं रहे । सतगुर होइ सु पूछ्या  
कहे ॥ ९१ ॥

म० सुरति मुखि बैसे सुरति मुखि चले । सुरति मुखि बोले सुरति  
मुखि मिले । निरति सुरति ले ब्री मैं रहे । ऐसा विचार  
मछंद्र कहे ॥ ९२ ॥

गो० कौण सत्वद कौण सुरति । कौण सो निरति कौण सो वंध ।  
दुख्या भेटिर कैसे रहे । सतगुर होई हु बुक्या कहे ॥ ९३ ॥

म० शब्द अनहद सुरति मुचित । निरति निरालंभ लागे वंध ।  
दुख्या भेटिर एके रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद्र कहे ॥ ९४ ॥

गो० पांव बीणि कौण मारग चक्कु बीणि कुण दृश्मि । करण विधि  
कुण सत्वण । मुख बीणि कुण शब्द ॥ ९५ ॥

म० पांव बीणि विचार मार्ग चक्कु बीणि निरति दृष्टि । करण  
बीणि सुरति सत्वण । मुख विधि तालौ शब्द ॥ ९६ ॥

गो० कुण सु आसण कुण सु ज्ञान । कैसे बाला धरे ध्यान ।  
किहि विधि अवगति का सुख लहे । सतगुर हो सु पुछ्या  
कहे ॥ ९७ ॥

म० संतोष आसण विचार सु ज्ञान । कापा ताजि करि धरिये

ध्यान । गुरु मुखि अवगति का सुख लड़े । ऐसा विचार  
मछंद्रे कहे ॥ ९८ ॥

गो० कुण सु संतोष कुण सु विचार । कुण सुध्यान काया के  
पारि । कैसे मनसा इन में रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या  
कहे ॥ ९९ ॥

म० निरभै संतोष अणभै विचार । देहि माहे धरिय ध्यान काया  
के पारि । गुरमुखि मनसा इन में रहे । ऐसा विचार मछन्द्र  
कहे ॥ १०० ॥

गो० कुण सु धोति कुण सु आचार । कुण जाप मन तजे विकार ।  
कुण भाई ति अणभै रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ १०१ ॥

म० ध्यान सु धोति विचार सु आचार । अजपा जाप मन तजे  
विकार । अणभै भाई ति निरभै रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद्र  
कहे ॥ १०२ ॥

गो० कुण सु ऊ कुण सु आप । कुण सु भाई कुण सु बाप । कैसे मन मे  
दरिया रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ १०३ ॥

म० सवद ऊ जोति सु आप । सुरति भाई चित्त सु बाप । निहचल  
मन में दरिया रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद्र कहे ॥ १०४ ॥

गो० कुण मुखि रहणी कुण मुखी ध्यान । कुण मुखि अमीरस  
कुण मुखि पान । कुण मुखि छेदी बदेही रहे । सतगुर होइ सु  
पूछ्या कहे ॥ १०५ ॥

म० उरथे मुखि रहणी सकती मुखि ध्यान । गिगनि मुखि अमी रस  
चित मुखि पान । आसा मुखि छेदि बदेही रहे । ऐसा विचार  
मर्छद्र कहे ॥१०६॥

गो० कुण मुखि होई आबु कुण मुखि होई जावे । कुण मुखि होई काल  
कू खाई । कुण मुखि होई जोति मैं रहे । सतगुर होई सुपूर्ण्या  
कहे ॥ १०७ ॥

म० सदन मुखि होई आवे शक्ति मुखि होई जावे । ब्रिपंख होई काल  
कू खाई । निस्वास मुखि होई जोति मैं रहे । ऐसा विचार मर्छद्र  
कहे ॥ १०८ ॥

गो० कुण सु कापा कुण सु प्राण । कुण पुरुष का धरिये ध्यान । कुण  
अस्यान मन काल सु रहे । सत गुर होई सु पूर्ण्या कहे ॥१०९॥

म० पवन सु कापा मन सु प्राण । परम पुरुष का धरिये ध्यान । सहज  
अस्यान मन काल सु रहे । ऐसा विचार मर्छद्र कहे ॥११०॥

गो० कुण सु कुंची कुण सु ताला । कुण सु बुढा कुण सु बाला ।  
कुण अस्यानि चेतन मन रहे । सत गुर होई सु पूर्ण्या कहे ॥१११॥

म० निहि शब्द कंचि शब्द सु ताला । अचेत बुढा चेतनि बाला ।  
सदा चेतनि मन उनमानि रहे । ऐसा विचार मर्छद्र कहे ॥११२॥

गो० कुण सु साधिक कुण सु सिद । कुण सु माया कुण सु रिधि ।  
कैसे मन की आनित नसाई । गुरु गुरसाई कहो समझाई ॥११३॥

स० सुरति सु साधिक शब्द सु सिदि । अमावस माया पर सु रिधि ।  
दुवध्या मेटि निरंतरि रहे । ऐसा विचार मर्छद्र कहे ॥ ११४ ॥

गो० कुण सु संचा कुण सु वग । कुण आभूपण चढ़े सुरग । तामै  
कैसे उनमनि रहे । सत गुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ ११९ ॥

म० ज्ञान सु संचा प्राण सु वग । जोति आभूपण चढ़े सुरंग । तामै  
उनमनि निचल रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद कहे ॥ १२० ॥

गो० कुण सु मिद्र कुण सुदेव । कहु कैसी कीजे सेव । पांचु पाति  
ले कैसे रहे । सत गुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ १२१ ॥

म० सुनि सु मिदर मन सु देव । बौसि निरंतरि कीजे सेव । पांचु  
पांति ले उनमनि रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद कहे ॥ १२२ ॥

गो० कुण सु मिदर कुण सु दुवार । कुण सु मुरति कुण सु अपार ।  
कुण प्रचे मन उनमनि रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या  
कहे ॥ १२३ ॥

म० सुनि सु मिदर सथद सु दुवार । जोति मु मुरति जवाला अपार ।  
ख्य श्रृंग मन उनमनि रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद कहे ॥ १२४ ॥

गो० कुण सु दिवा कुण सु प्रकाश । कुण सु वाति तेल  
निवास । कैसे दीवा इचल रहे । सतगुर होई सु पूछ्या  
कहे ॥ १२५ ॥

म० ज्ञान सु दीवा शब्द सु प्रकाश । संतोष वाति तेल निवास ।  
दुयध्या मेटि अखंडित रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद कहे ॥ १२६ ॥

गो० कुण सु वेंग कुण सु चने । कुण सु फीरता कुण सु मिले । कुण  
घरि निर्भै रहे । सत गुर होई सु पूछ्या कहे ॥ १२७ ॥

म० धीरज वेग चले विकाल । सुरति सु फीरति मिले सुसार ।  
सदा अतित घरि निर्भै रहे । ऐसा विचार मछंद कहे ॥ १२८ ॥

गो० कुण सु जोगी केसे रहे । कुण सु भोगि केसे लहे । सुख  
में केसे उपजे पीर । ता मे केसे धरिये धीर । १२५ ।

म० मन सु जोगी उनमनि रहे । उपजे महारस तबै सुख लहे । रस  
हि माही अखंडित पीर । सत गुर शब्द पावे धीर । १२६ ।

गो० कुण सु आत्मा त्रीभवण थीर । कुण प्रचै बावन थीर । कुण  
सु आत्मा आवै जाई । कुण सु आत्मा सुनि समाई । १२७ ।

म० पवन सु आत्मा आवै जाई । मन सु आत्मा सुनि समाई । ज्ञान सु  
आत्मा त्रिभुवन थीर । गुरु को प्रचै बावन थीर । १२८ ।

गो० मन का कुण जीव । जीव का कुण वेसास । वेसास का कुण  
आधारि । ब्रह्म का कुण रूप । १२९ ।

म० मन का पवन जीव । जीव का सुनि वेसास । वेसास का ब्रह्म  
रूप आधार । ब्रह्म का अचिन्त्य रूप । १३० ।

गो० कुण चक्रि धिर होई कंध । कुण चक्रि अगोचर बंध । कुण  
चक्रि हँस निरोधी । कुण चक्रि मन प्रमोधी । कुण चक्रि लदे  
स्वाद । कुण चक्रि लागे समाधि । १३१ ।

म० मूल चक्रि धिर होई कंध । गुदा चक्रि अगोचर बंध । नाभी चक्रि  
हँस निरोधि । हिरदे चक्रि मन प्रमोधि । कंठ चक्रि लहै स्वाद ।  
निलाट चक्रि लागे समाधि । १३२ ।

या खट चक्रि का जाणे भेज । सो आपे करता आपे देव ।

मन पवन साधता ते ते जोगी । पापे न लीपते । पुने न हारते । १३३ ।

॥ गोरख बोध समाप्त ॥

## सलोक चरपटि के

तटि तीरथि ब्रह्मणि के करमा, पुनु दान खत्री के धरिमा  
वाणिज विउपाळ बेसनो के करिमा, सेवा भाड सूधि के धरिमा  
चारो वरानि इहु चारो धरमा, चरपट प्रणिवे सुणिहो सिधु मनु वासि  
कीए जोगी के धरमा । १ ।

सोकछु जरहु जिबहुरि न जरिना, सो जलु तरहु जि बहुरि ना तरना  
झु कसरति जिवि पावै । चरपटु प्रणिवे फिर गरभि ना आवै । २ ।  
होने कारनि कयहि गिआनु । होने कारनि धराहे धिआनु । होने  
कारनि तीरथि इसनानु । होने कारनि पुनु अरु दानु । होने कारनि  
शुध संगरामु । होने कारनि पचि पचि मूआ । चारपटु प्रणिवे कोई  
साघु अनिहोनी हुआ । ३ ।

बनि बनि फिरे कम्बु अश्वरु करे । जालि तपु, तीति कालि  
मधि खेर । अगनि तपु उसनि कालि माहि करे । हठि निप्रहि करि छी-  
बतु जेर ॥ चरपटु प्रणिवे मनि ते मूला इहु बाता करे ।

सुध फटकि मनु गिआनि रता । चरपट प्रणिवे सिव मता । १ ।  
याहिरि उलटि भउनि नही जाड । काहे करानि काननि का चीरा  
खाड । विभुति ना लगाओ जिउ तरि उत्तरि जाइ । खर जिउ धूडि लेटे  
मेरो बलाइ । सेलो न बांधो लेवो ना लिगानी । ओढउ ना खिया  
नि होइ पुरानी । पत्र ना पूजो ढडा ना उठावो । कुते की निश्चाई  
मांगने ना जावो । वासी करि के भुगति ना खावो । सिवआ देखि  
सिंगी ना बजावो । दुओर दुओर धूआ न पावो । भेखि का जोगी न

कहावो । आतिमा का जोगी चरपटु नाड ॥ ६ ॥

लमी खिया फोल मझोलो । कनि फड़ाइ सुखि तंबोली ।  
दिहै भिखिअ राती रसु भोगु । चरपटु कहै कवाइअ जोगू ॥ ७ ॥

जो म्रितकु घोडे परि चडे । किउ अकासु दृष्टि नहीं पडे ।

जो म्रितकु तनि लावे जोडा । अजहु ना मूआ निगोडा ॥

जो मृतकु बोधे धर्मराई । धिगु जननी वा कड लाजि न आई ।

जो मृतकु कछु होइअ चाहे । चरपटु प्रणिवे जोग ना निवाहे ॥ ८ ॥

भौख मृतकु का एकु सुभाउ रेमाई । उस खफनी ओसि खपनी जाई ।

ओस टोर्पा उस अंचला बधाई । ओहु नहीं बोलै ओहु सुनि धिअर्ह ॥

वह निहि सबदि ओहु करमि गलतानी । वहु दर रह असिथानि वहु मङ्गी

मसानी । जोगु की ए त्रिभवणि सारे । चरपटु प्रणिवे पूता कछु

जोगु बैपोर ॥ ९ ॥

जो मनु मारे किअ पडे पुरान । जो मनु मारे किअ कथे गिअनु  
जो मनु मारे किअ धरे धिअनु । जो मनु मारे किअ बेदु कुरान  
जो मनु मारे किअ मङ्गी मसांणु । जो मनु मारे किअ पुनु अह  
दानु । जो मनु मारि ता किअ जुबु संगिरामु । जो मनु मारे किअ  
गंगा इसनानु । मनु मारे सिधि होई । चरपटु प्रणिवे सादू विरला मनु  
मारे कोई ॥ १० ॥

साधो आवहि से घरि वारी । सेत्रा करहिगे दमारी । हेठि बिछावहिगे  
दूलि दूलाई । ऊपर ऊचा करि बैठाई । जति कति की माइअ लइ  
आइअ । फूलि बैठा निरंजनु पाइअ । सिखि की घरिनी लौगे पाइ ।  
उसि का खप देखि उसि का कासु ढजि जाइ । सिखि के पुत्रि का

मुखु ले चचोले । जैसे कुता हाडिकउ विरोले । सिखि मरे गुरु रोवै ।  
निर अपराधि सोगी होवै । पकु घरु तिआगिआ सि घरि लिआ  
इआ । हुंटिकिआ सा परु बहुरि भरिमाइआ । दइआ न उपजी अरु  
गुरु कहाइआ । प्रणवै चरपटु ते नरकि सिधाइआ ॥ ११ ॥

सति गुरु एसा लो प्रतिरीआ कामु विवरणितु लो । मारीले सगलि  
कामना धरमु सदा द्रिङु असतति लो । संतोख जाचै नाही कबहु  
अराधि बिहूना सद्य भाखी लो । परि सुआरथु अपुना नही मुआरथु  
मन चेला नही भटका लो । मेले पाणी कपडे धोवै । लोभी गुरु  
मुकति कउ होवै । गिआनी विगिआनु सदा तदु सारु । ऐसे सति  
गुरि ले उतारिये पारि । दइआ न उपजा अरु गुरु कहाइआ । प्रणवै  
चरपटु ते नरकि सिधाइआ ॥ १२ ॥

इक सेति पटा इक नीलि पटा । इकि तिलिक ननेऊ लंविगट ।  
इकि फीए इकि मोनी इकि कानि फटा । जबि आवैगी कालि  
घटा ।

तवि छोडे जाहिगा लट पटा-जवि लगु नहीं उजटि घटा ।  
कहु चरपटि पेटि नटा । १३ ।

सरिवाना नादि रागि नहीं जाहि । नेत्रि स्पु ना देखि लुमांहि ।  
नासिका गंधु परसु नहीं होइ । खटि रासि को जिहिवा मरे न  
रोई ।

जीती नहीं काइआ अरु सिधु कहाइआ । चरपटु प्रणवै ते नरकि  
सिधाइआ । १४ ।

मनु बांधे ते मनि को पावे—नहीं तो मरिमता जूनी आवे । जो मानेसा ठहिरानी । तो मनि की गति जानी । मनि के आगे मनिसा बसे । सरिपनी होइ होइ मनि को ढसे ।

उत्तरे नाही खेपि बिलिआलु भारी । चरपटु प्रणिवै केते मुए विकारी । बिखिआ डोरी जगति को फासी । केते काचे फिरहि ठदासी । अरयु न खोजिआ फिरहि चौरासी । फिरि फिरि बांधे जामि की फासी ऐसे चरपटि नरकि सिधार्सा । १६ ।

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इक लालपटा एक सेत पटा । इक तिलक जनऊ लमक जटा  
जब नहीं उलटा प्राण घटा । तब चरपट भूले पेट नटा ।  
जब आवैगी काल घटा । तब छोडि जाइगे लटा पटा । १ ।  
सुणि सिखनंती सुणि पतिवंती इस जग महि केसे रहणा  
अखी देखन केनी सुनण मुख सो कलू न कहना  
बकते आगे स्नोता होइ रहु धीक आगे मसुकीना  
गुरु आगे चेला होइबो एहा बात परबीना ।  
मन महि रहना भेद न कहना बोलिबो आप्रित बानी  
अगला अगल होइबा ओघु आप होइबा पानी  
इदु संसार केटिथों की बाड़ी निरख निरख पगु धरना  
चरपट कहे सुनहुरे सिधो हठि करि तपु नहीं करना  
जाणिके अजाणि होइ बात तु ले पछारिण  
चेले होइआं लाभु होइगा गुरु होइआं हाँन ।  
अदरि गंदा बाहरि गंदा । तु की मूलियो चरपट अंधा ।

( From S. S. )

## सषाआ चरिपटि नाथि कीआ

**Charpat.**

The *MS.* is torn and badly written. This is all I could make of it.

....टा किसि की वहु । अपिसुआरिधी....नेता फूला तेता म्हाले ।  
चरुपट बोले सकल जंजालि । १। कांआ तरिबू माराक चितु ।  
डालो....नितुनितु । कालिपे म्हालिपे दहि दिसि जाई । चरपटि ता  
कारिण सिधि न याई । २। ढीलीकछोटा मनिमुष फिरे । घरि  
घरि नैण पसरा करे । पाआ जरे न वाचा फुरे । ता कारिणि भोदे  
म्हरि म्हार मरे । ३।

ओधू गलि पेया हाथि फहोडा । पगि पवडा मुपि तंबोला ।  
पाजे पीमे कामे जोग । चरपट कहे विगाड़िओ जोग । ४। निरिभौ  
ना संगि तति का वेता । मान अपिमानि विवरजति ईद्री जीता ।  
सोति फटिकि मनु हीदरे रता । ...ले इहि सिधि का मता । ५।

ओधू मूलि....चंदि । वई पेले चौसठि संधि । जरा....रोग  
बोले चरपट धन धन जोग । ...चंधि बयिमि करि  
बंधु । ऊपीर कारि....करि चंदि । रेनि दिवसि रस चारेपटि  
पीआ ।....तेल न बुमे दीआ । ७।

इकि सेति पटा इक....टा ॥ इकि तिलिकि जनेऊ लंपि जटा ।  
ई....ई कनिफटा । जवि मनु नही देपे उली....।....पुटु बोले साभे  
पेटि नटा । ८ ॥

बाकिरा काकिरा किंगिरी हाथि ।....बाली....नी सथि । दिनि  
करे भिष्या राती भोगु । चर....बिंगोबे जोगु । ९ ॥

गाधिम गंधा मूढा ....आ पाड़ि पाड़ि तोडे हाडि । बाचिन  
सांधिआ....रि । चरुपट कहे ते माया मारि । १० ॥

....ते जाइ सो जाओ । भागि कूँ देधिन घाले....चरि फ़िन घे  
तिहरि आउ । साति सति म....पुराउ । ११ ।

चिरीकिटी चीरि चाकि मनि....चमोऊ करिणा । ऐसी करिणी  
करो रे....बहुइ न होवे मरिणा । १२ ।

धिरि करि मनुआ....रि चेता । कांया पठन पश्चाले नेता ।  
मामुर भरई उ पिर रहे कंध । न उडे हंसु न पडे कंध । १३ ।

कीयनी बकिनी सभि जलु जाचा । वाधिस घोने वाधो  
वाचा । चरिपटु कहे पडनि की हैरि । भिनिकाति गधो ले गआ  
चोर । १४ ।

....जगिडी वासा । कामिनि संगु नलेवे....करि रापे पाचो झट्टी ।  
चरपट घोले से....कने मुद्रा गालि लुद्राछि । फिरि फारि....ती साधे ।  
चरपटि कहे सुनु री लोई....हे परु जोग न होही । १६ ।

जालि की बंद काया का र्यम । देवलु देवि भआ आर्यम ।  
भीतिरि गंदिम गंदा । तू किति भूला....अंधा । १७ ।

चरपटु कहे सुनो रे औधू....न कीने । नंदु बहु नउ नाढी  
सोषे....आ छीने । १८ ।

....चहु दिदारो । जैसी पोटी मुदिरे मल....चरिपटु कहे सुनु री  
लोई । इहि पंपुडु...होई । १९ ।

फोकिटि फोकिटि कये झान ।.... मडी घरे व्यान । साधे पुरियि  
सकोरे....चरपट कहे कालि जुगि के सादि । २० ।

मु सति चिनि नंही वसे । अतीत देयि....इसे । कये ज्ञान  
अरु फोकुट रहिना । चरपट कहे काली जुगि के चिहिना । २१ ।

जिसका कांसु तिसी कु छाजे । अउर करे तो ठीगा वाजे । चरु-  
पट कहे इहि अचुरुजु देपु । कनिकि कामिनी मेत्या भेष । फोकटु  
आवे फोकटु जाई । फोकटु बोले फोकटु थाई । फोकटु बैठ करे  
बिवाद । चरिपुटु कहे इहि सभि उपाधि । २३ ।

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## उदास गोपी चंद, गाथा, गोरख पद

....तुमि परिसादि हो मेना थंती मैं ओथू गड जीता । तवि  
मेना थंती सीसि धुनिति है तु मेरा पूत नाही । जे तू मेरा पूत  
गोपी चंदु ता देहि निसानी काई । री माता बारा वरिसि का जवि  
मैं थीआ तवि रामे हयो दीआ । सुने सपिति हउदु घनाआ तवि  
द्विसिवार मैं थीआ । तब मेना थंती भुजा पसारी दरसु दु दे मेरे  
पूता । छपिए सीसि परि ढाला मेरे अवि तेरा धाकु पृछाता ।  
तवि गोपी चंदि का दरसुनु कीता मति विवेक उजाआ । सोला  
वरिसि का नोगी हुआ उसी ठौरि है कांआं । रे पूता आगे तुमि  
भमि का डरु होता, अवि तो दारे विडारिआ । आगे आसा मनिसा  
होती अवि ले तत्तु थीचारिआ । सुनि हो माता मेना थंती अवि जोहि  
मोहि है भारी । क्या आपां क्या आपि मुनाई सूरो तू महितारी ।  
केसी जोहि लगी तै पूता जोरी होहि पहतोआ । अवि कउन  
अंदेसा तुमि कुं लागा सो तुमि मोहि समझाआ । री माता ने  
प्रियिमे इहि विधि तुमि ही जाती किड सोला वरिसि गवाआ ।

जोगलीला किउ मुझे न दीनी जो जामती मंत्र न पाआ । तब  
मैना बंती भला करि मानिआ अवि मुहिकम जोगी हुआ । राज,  
माल प्रह सगिलि तिआगिआ भाड विसिरिआ दूआ ।

रे पूता मंदिरि किउ त्यागिउ छपिरि किउ छाड । हसती  
किउ छोडिउ दुरुण किउ हिताउ । दानु किउ छोडिउ मंगण किऊ  
भाइउ । कथांति मैना बंती पूता मोहि समिक्षाहो ॥२४७॥ री माता  
मंदर इउ त्यागिआ मरण चिति आआ । हसिती इउ छोडिआ जो दुरु  
हिताइआ । दान इउ त्यागिआ भाँग के पाआ । कथांति गोपी चंद  
सुतिगेहिपि इह बताइआ । रे पूता सुरंगिरि किउ त्यागिउ बधंगिरि  
किउ हिताइउ । मोती किउ छोडिउ पथिरि किउ माणिउ । चंदन किऊ  
त्यागिउ विभूति किऊ सुशाणिउ । री माता सुबंबर इउ त्यागिआ  
बधंबर भला जाणिआ । मोती इउ त्यागिआ पथर सुशाणिआ । चंदन  
इऊ छाडिआ विभूति अंगि हिताणिआ । कथेति गोपी चंद माता मै  
सति बपाणिआ । २१० । रे पूता किति तज़इले प्रहि राजि भोगं ।  
किति तजीइजे बनिता द्रिङीअले जोगं । उदिष्टानि बासा विभूति  
हितं । पूता गोपी चंदा किऊ त्याग कीओ राज मोग प्राहि माणिपि ।  
२५१ । रीमाता कतांचि राज कतांचि मोगं । कतांचि बनिता द्रिङंति  
जोगं । गुरि करिपालि लिलाटि पड़ीअं । साधि चरिनि निर्तुं बंधनं ।  
नहि नहि टलंति भाविनी माता जो लिखी देउ नरंजिन । २१२ ।  
कतांचि माता कतांचि पिता कतांचि बनिता मीठु सुतह । कतांचि  
कानिकि कांमिनी हैवरि गैवरि कतांचि तापिति चौरासिनं । नहि नहि  
मिंति भाविनी माता जो लिखी देउ नरंजनं ॥२५३॥

री माता तजंति कामं तजंति कोधं । तजंति लबु  
 तजंति लोभं । तजंति भारिमि कोटि वंदिनं । नहि नहि मिटंति  
 भाविनी माता जो लप्ती देउ नरंजिन । २९४ । धंथा झोली फरुआ  
 लिलाटि पढ़ीआ । भूमि सुखमता देखूति हितं । जोगि पदवी उनिमनी  
 ध्यानं । इहि गुरि ते प्रापितं । कथंति गोपी चंद सुणि मैणा वंती  
 माता अं । हमि पाइ गुरि संति जनं । नहि नहि मिटंति भाविनी माता  
 जो लिपी देउ निरंजनं । २९५ । मुद्रा सिङ्ही फरुआ नाऊ डंडिअं ।  
 अलिपि अहारी निद्रा त पंडिअं । आसिनि चौरासी संजिनं । नहीं  
 नहीं मिटंति भाविनी माता जो लिपी देउ निरंजनं । २९६ । कंदि  
 मूल अहार पाइअं । नगिरा तजीअले उद्यानि पाइअं । भनि पविनि  
 का बंद कीओ । उनिमनी ध्यानि जोग द्रिडि लीउ । दोऊ प्रति  
 हार गहिड । नहीं नहीं मिटंति भाविनी माता जो लिपी देउ  
 निरंजनं । २९७ । निराटि जोग करिणं । नहीं जनम मरिणं । गुरि  
 सबुदु द्रिडअं । नहीं पंड पढ़ीअं । जनम मरन भरसु कोटि ढइअं ।  
 नहीं नहीं मिटंति भावनी माता जो विधाता लिपि राहिअं । २९८ ।  
 कऊत जोग प्रहि तजीइले पूता कऊ जोग ठहिराइले । कऊन  
 जोग अहार तजीइले निरिबाणि जोग किऊ पाइले । २९९ ।  
 री माता तीनि पांडित नवि प्रहि तायिति इअं सति सताई करि  
 भासिमि जगाइअं । अठि अठारा धरि पागि तलं । चारि चडोदाहा  
 गुरि सविदि पाइअं । इहि उदास मानि द्रिडिश्वलं । ३०० ।  
 गुरि धिश्वान करिणं नहीं जनिम मरिणं । उहु उदासु द्रिडिश्वले  
 माता । गुरि प्रसादि नहीं जनमि मरिणं । ३०१ । अहिनिसि  
 जोग अभिआसि करिणं । रूपो विरपो धुनि लाई बहिणं । दुरिमाति

दुभिदा गुरि सविदि पाइअं । गुरि परिसादि पदु अटुलु पाइअ ।  
 पारुस भेटिति कंचुनु होइअं । नित फिरिनि फिरिनि का पंथु पोअं ।  
 २६२ । मरमु पाइआ दासि पांचि माता । अठि सठि मजनु  
 गुरि सबादि नाता । पडग म्यान गुरि हथि दीआ । इहे नेग  
 मोहि द्रिडिआ । मनि मरिते कुं बंध पाइअं । तां भआ उदास  
 मैनावंती माइअं । २६३ । गुरि सबुद चीना ता शुले कपाट ।  
 दाँड जोगु पाआ अउचाटि घंड । जनिमि मरीनि का पंथ पोआ ।  
 चपिदस दीड़आ ता जोग होआ । २६४ । पूरिवि ते पश्चिमि जोग  
 दवृहु दखण पागि तले करिण । सुमेह पेय इह पऊनि अहारा ।  
 बदंते गोपी चंद सुनि माहितारी । २६५ । पांचि तत मनिमाहि  
 झु रहिअं । आमुण साधि निरिवाणि रहिअं । निद्रा ति पलिकं ।  
 अहार अलिपं । पंड दिक्षिविर दिह कला रहिअं । सुन  
 हो माता दिहि पूत कहिअं । २६६ । सुन मंडलि विअन धारिण ।  
 दिहि कला माता जोग कारिण । आदि साहिनि मनि माहि जरिण ।  
 बकिते कहिते की कला गवाई । इहि जोगु सुणि हो मैना वंती  
 माई । २६७ । पांचि अगिनि जालि माहि पाईअं । तमिकि तेज  
 मन ते रहि राइअं । गुरि प्रसादि दिह कला पाई । बदंति गोपी  
 चंद सुनि हो माई । २६८ । पांचि सति नवि गति सोधिअं ।  
 पांचि इर्दि गुरंसविदि परिबोधिअं । ज्ञान तपृति मन सहिनि सोविअं ।  
 इहि जोग मैना वंती मातिअं । २६९ ।

सुरिति दृधु तनु बसुनु होअं । सञ्चु जमानु देहि अमावा ।  
 म्यान मधाना ततु बिलोआ । जुगिति बिहूना तत न पाआ । बिलु  
 जोगि माता जनम गवाआ । २७० । बसि कीइ पांचि दूता ।

गुरि सदुदु चान मई अउधूता । इंद्री तजी गुरि संगि  
 पहुता । अनिहदि द्रिडिआ जवि सुनि राता । कहे गोपी  
 चंदि सुनि रि माता । २७१ । पऊनु पलटे उलिटे कऊलं । तजी  
 आसा मानिसा जब भइआ जओलं (उजलं) । इसिथिरि भडीअले मिले  
 बडि ओलं । जोगि लछिनि सुनि हो मातिअलं । २७२ । इसुर त  
 गोरखु गुर भणीअले चरिपटु चंदा बंधिपा । भरियरि गोपी चंद  
 इसिथिरु भणीअले निरिवाण जोगु जहि लधिपा । आदि अंति  
 कोटि जुगु जुगु नहीं पडिता कंधिपह । कथंति गोपी चंद गाथा  
 सुनिहो माता इसिथिरु कला । २७४ । निरिवाण जोगु मनि करिमि  
 पडिआ । नहीं फिरांति गोपी चंद माता लिलाटि पडिअं । २७५ ।  
 मन भंत कंत करिते द्विरिं । कही माता याह जोगंदा पुरुं । लिलाटि  
 भावी कोइ ही मेटिअं । अवि जोगु द्रिडिआ नहीं राज आइअं ।  
 याम कसुकु तजीअले किआ ले पु साही । वदंति गोरखु नायु जुडी  
 फिरी नहीं । २७६ । वासित्रि पहिरिले उन सीत नग मरहिले ।  
 कनिकि कामिनी त्यागि रविआ । भडीअले वैरागी समि धरिनि  
 भविआ । वदंति गोरखु नायु सुनि हो रानी । जूँझी फिरे नाही किझ  
 भडी इआनी । २७७ । आसा ता महा दुषं । निरासा परिमि सुषं ।  
 आसा ते निरासा भूतिवा ला सुषि सुती होइ पिंगुला । २७८ ।  
 री माता राजि गडे नू राजा मूरे वेदि गइ नू रोगी । छात्रि गडे नू  
 कुलवंती मूरे चिंदु गडे नू जोगी । २७९ । बाजंति किञ्चुरी निरिवाण ।  
 आ कीअं गनिति सुर सुषि कहु न आवे किहिआ न जाई हेरानु ।  
 सुनि बीनि पंचि चोरि अघाने सिवि राते अभिमानु । सुनि सुनि  
 चंचिलि मति भई ऊरिमिआ मनु सलितानु । उलिटिआ कऊल

पाविनि को पलिटिआ बेधिआ मनू परिवानु । गगिनि भंडिलि  
का मोरेगु लीआ रपिआ अगिमि यानु । हुटिकिआ नाम दुआदिसि  
आइआ लागा त्रिकुटी घ्यानु । ठानिमनी गगिनांतिरि चडिआ तवि  
विसिरिआ देह पिरान । अदि इह जीविति मिरितिके हुआ जान  
का बंबिलि इसिनान । बदंति गोरुषु सुनि भेनावंती तेरा असीथिरि  
भआ राजानु ॥२८०॥ इता उदासु गोपी चंद का संपूर्णु भइआ ॥

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### सिद्ध कण्ठपा—

लोअद्व गच्छु समुद्रहाद् हठ परमये पवीन ।  
कोटिह माह एक जन होइ निरंजनलीन ॥  
आगमनेव-पुराणे पंडिठ मान वहंति ।  
पके सिरफल अलिङ्ग जिम, वहेति भ्रमयंति ॥

### सिद्ध सरहपा—

अग्निमिश्र लोअणा चित्त निरोहे ।  
पवन गिरुहाइ सिरि गुरु बोहे ॥  
पवन वहाइ सो निचलु जन्मे ।  
जोइ कालु करइ किरे तन्मे ॥  
घोरे न्वरे चंद्रमसि जिम ठजोअ कोइ ।  
परम महासुह एखुक्खण्यं दुरिआ सेस हरेइ ॥

## सिद्ध भुसुकाचार्य शान्तिदेव—

नइ तुउके मुसुक श्रेहै जाइवे मारिहसि पंचजना ।  
 नलिनीवन पइसंते होहिसि एकुमणा ॥  
 जीवंते भेला विहणि मएल रशणि ।  
 हण-विणु मांसे मुसुक पदवन पइसहिणि ॥  
 मायाजाल पसरित करे बाधेलि माआ-हरिणी ।  
  
 सदगुरु बोहें बूम्फि रे कासू कादीने ।  
 अधरात भर कमल विकसउ ।  
 बतिस जोइणी तसु श्रंग उण्हसि ।  
 चालि उध्र पपहर मागे अवधूई ॥  
 रशणहु परेज कहै ।  
 चालिय पपहर गड निवार्णे ।  
 कमलिनि कमल कहै पणाले ॥  
 विरमानंद विलक्षण सुध ।  
 जो एयु बूम्फ़इ सो एयु बुध ॥  
 मुसुक भण्है मह बूम्फ़िश्र मेले ।  
 सहजानंद महासुह लेले ॥

(From K., pp. 761-763)

# YOGIC SONGS OF MEDIEVAL MYSTICS

†Beni (13th century)

इहा पिंगुला और सुखमना तीनि बसहि इक ठाई । वेणी  
 संगमु तह पिरागु मनु मन्नु करे तिथाई । संतहु तहा निरंजनरामु  
 है । गुर गमि चीन्हे विरला कोइ । लहां निरंजनु रमईआ होइ ।  
 देवसथानै किया नीसाणी । तहा बाने सबद अनाहद बाणी ।  
 तह चेदु न सुरजु पटणु न पाणी । साखी जागी गुरुखि जाणी ।  
 उपर्ज गिआनु दुरमति छोने । अमृत रसि गगनतरि भीने । एसु  
 कला जो जाणे भेड । भेटे तासु परम गुर देड । दसम दुआरा  
 अगम अपारा परम पुरुष की घाटी । ऊंगरि हाटु हाट परि  
 आजा अलै भीतरि थाती । जागतु रहे सु कबहु न सोवे । तीन  
 लोक समाधि दक्षोवे । बीज मंत्र ले हिरदे रहे । मनुआ उलटि  
 सुन महि गहे । जागदु रहे न अलीआ भाखे । पांचड ईशि बसि  
 करि राखे । गुर की साखी राखे चोति । मनु तनु अर्पे किसन  
 परीति । कर पलव साखा बीचारे । अपना जनमु न जूरे हारे ।  
 असुर नदी का बैये भूलु । पछिम फेरे चड़ावे सूरु । अबह जरे सु  
 निकङ्क फेरे । जांगनाथ सिउ गोसाटि करे । चउ मुख दीवा खोति  
 दुआर । पल् अनंत मूलु त्रिवक्तार । सरब कला ले आपे रहे ।  
 मनु माणिकु रतना महि शुहे । मसताके पदसु दुआलै मणी ।  
 माहि निरंजनु त्रिभवणु धणी । पंच सबद निरमाइल बाने ।  
 दुलके चवर संख धन गाने । दालि मालि दे तहु गुरुखि गिआनु ।  
 वेणी जावै तेरा नामु ।

G.

(A. D. p. 974)

†“Sadna and Beni who belonged to the North, preceded Ramananda”. —Farquhar in Outline of the Religious Literature of India. Ramananda lived from 1299 to 1350.

१. देवा बेदन बाने गगन गाजै, सबद अनाहद बोलै । अंतर गति की जानै नाहीं, मूरिख भ्रमत डोलै । चंद सुर दोह संमि कारि राखौं, मन पवन दिढ ढांडी । सहजे सुखमन तारा मंडल, इहि शिधि तृश्नना खांडी ।.....गगन मंडल मैं रहनि हमारी सहज सुनि ग्रह मैं । अंतर धुनि मैं मन विलमानूं कोई जोगी गंगि लैहला । पाती तेाङ्गि न पूजौं देवा देवजि देव न होई । नामां कहै मैं हरि की चरनां, पुनरपि जनम न होई ।

२. देवा गगन गूढी बेठी । मैं नाहीं तब दीठी ।

जब लग आस निरास बिचारे । तब लग ताहि न पौव ।

कहिवा मुनिवा तब लग होईवा । तब ताहि परचा औव ।

गाए गाए ते गाए अणगाई कौं अब गाऊंगा ।

प्रणवंत नामां भए निहंकामां सहज समाधि लगाऊंगा ।

३. जोगी जन न्याइ जुगं जुगि जीवे । आकास धंधि पाताल चलावे, आपे भेरे भारि पिवे । अंमृत खात पिता प्रमोच्या भाइ मुई करि सोग । भाई बंध की आस न पुगी भाजि गए सब लोग । बाहिली मूंदि लै माहिली चोधिलै पंच की आस मिटाई रे । भणति नाम देव सेवि निरंजन सहज समाधि लगाई रे ।

४. देवा आझ गूढी सहज ऊडी गगन मांहि समाई । बोलन हारा डोरि समानां नहीं थीवे नहीं जाई । तीनि रंग डेहि जाके सेत पीत स्थाही । छाडि गगन बाजि पवत सुर नर मुनि चाही । द्वादस तैं उपभी गूढी जौन जन कोई । मनसा कौं दरस परस गुर तैं गंगि होई । कागद तैं रहत गूढी सहजि आनंद होई । नामदेव जन भेघ बूद मिलि रहया जयूं सोई ।

सहज सुनि इक विरवा उपनिषदा धरती जलदूर सोखिआ ।  
कहि कबीर हउ ता का सेवकु जिनि इहु विरवा देखिआ ।

मुद्रा मोनि दइआ करि झोलि पतका करहु थाचाले । दिथा  
इहु तबु सीधर अपना नामु करठ आधाहरे । ऐसा जोगु कमावहु  
जोगी । जप तप संजपु गुरुमुख भोगी । बुधि विभूति चढ़ावउ ।  
अपुनी सिंगी सुरति मिलाई । करि बेटगु फिरठ तनि नगरी  
मन की किंगुरी बनाई ।

पंच तत्त्व ले द्विरदे राखहु रहे निरालम ताड़ी । कहतु कबीर  
सुनहु रे सनहु धरम दइआ करि बाड़ी । पं.

(A.D., p.970)

बंधाचि बंधनु पाइआ । मुकतै गुरि अनलु बुकाइआ । जब  
नख सिख इहु मनु चीन्हा । अब अंतरि मनु कीना । पवन पति  
उन्हमनि रहनु खरा । नहीं मिरठु न जहमु जरा । ढलटीले सकाति  
साहारं । पैसीले मगन मफारे । बेबीअले चक्र भुष्णगा । भेटीअले  
राइ निसंगा । चूकीअले मोह मइ आसा । ससि कीनो सुरिगिरासा ।  
कुंभकु भरि पुरि लीणा । तह बाजे अनहृद बीणा ।

(A.D., pp.971—2)

साधिक सिध लखै जउ भेड । औपे करता आपे देउ ।  
अंमावस माहि आस निवारउ । अंतर जामी रामु समारहु । जीवत पावहु  
मोखदुआर । अनमउ सबदु ततु निजु सार । चरन कमल गोविंद रंगु  
लागा । सत प्रसादि भइ मन निरमल हरि कीरतन माहि अनदिनु  
जागा । परवा प्रियतम करहु थिचार । घट माहि खेल अवट अपार ।  
काल कलपना कदे न खाइ । आदि पुरख मति रहे समाइ ।  
दुतीआ दुह करि जानै अंग । माइआ ब्रह्म रम सम संग । ना  
ओहु बड़े न घटता जाइ । अकुल निरंजन ऐक भाइ । त्रितीआ

† For biography of Kabir see my "Kabir and the Bhagti Movement," Vol. I, Atma Ram and Sons, Lahore, Rs. 2.

ताने सम करि लिखावै । आनन्द मूल परम पदु पावै । साध  
संगति उपने विस्वास । बाहरि मीतरि सदा प्रगास ।

X                    X                    X

छठि खटु चक छट्ठुं दिस धाइ । बिनु परचै नहीं धिरा रहाइ ।  
दुविधा मेटि खिमा गहि रहहु । करम धरम की सुल्ल न सहहु ।  
सातैं साति करि वाचा जाणि । आतम रामु लेहु परवाणि । छूटे संसा  
मिटि जादि दुख । सुन सरेवरि पावहु सुख । असटमो असट धातु  
की काइआ । ता महि अकुल महा निधि राइआ । गुर गम गिआन  
बतावै भेद । उलटा रहे अभंग अछेद । नटमी नवै दुआरे कर  
साधि । बहती मनसा राखहु बांधि । लोभ मोहि सम विसरि जाहु ।  
जुगु जुगु जीवहु अमर फल खाहु ।

X                    X                    X

एकादसी एक दिस धावै । तउ जूनी संकट बहुरे न आवै ।  
सीतल निरमल भइआ सरीरा । दूरि बतायत पाइआ नीरा । बारसि  
बारह उगैव सूर । अहिनिसि बाजे अनहद तूर ।

देखिआ तिहुं लोक का पीड । अचलु भइआ जीव ते सीड ।  
तेरासि तेरह अगम बखाण । अरध उरध विचि सम पढिचाणि ।  
.....सत संतोख का धरहु धिआन । कथनी कथीऐ बल  
गिआन ।

G.

(A.P.,pp. 343-4)

आदित करे भगति आरंभ । काइआ मंदर मनसा धंभ ।  
अहिनिसि अखड सुरही जाइ । तउ अनहद बेणु सहज महि  
वाइ । सेमवार ससि अमृतु भरे । चाखत वेगि सगल विख  
हरे । बाणी रोकिआ रहे दुआर । तउ मनु मतवारे पावन हार ।  
मंगलवारे ले माहीति । पंच चोर की जाणे रीति । घर छोडे  
बाहरि जिनि जाइ । ना तरु खरा रिसे हेराइ । बुधवारि बुधि करे

ग्रगास । हिरदै कमल महि हँसि का बास । गुर मिलि दोऊ एक सम धरे । उरध पंक ले सूधा करे । त्रिहसपति विखिआ देइ चहाइ । तीनि देव एक संयि लाइ । तीनि नदी तह त्रिकुणि माहि । अहिनिस कसमल धोवहि नाहि । सुक्रितु सहारे सु इह भ्रत चडे । अनदिन आपि आप सिउ लडे ।

G.

(A.D., p. 344)

मैमा मन सिउ काजु है मन साथे सिधि होइ । मन ही मन सिउ कहे कबीरा मनसा मिलिआ न कोइ । इह मनु सकती इहु मनु सीउ । इह मन पंच तत को जीउ । इहु मनु ले जउ उनमानि रहे । तउ तीनि लोक की बाते कहे ।

(A.D., p. 342)

Guru Nanak Dev (1469—1538)

He addresses Machhendra:

सुणि मार्णिदा नानकु बोले । धसगति पंच करे तह ढोले । ऐसी जुगति जोग कउ पाले । आधि तरे सगले कुल तरे । सो अउधूत ऐसी माति पावे । अहिनिसि सुनि समाधि समावै । भिखिआ भाइ भगति ले चले । होवे तृपति संतोख अमुले । विआन रूपे होइ आसुगु पावे । सचि नाम ताडी चित्तु लावै । नानक बोले अंमृत बाणी । सुणि मार्णिदा अऊधु नीसाणी । आसा माहि निरासु बलाए । निहचड नानक करते पाए । प्रणवति नानक अगम सुणाए । गुर चेल की संधि मिलाइ । दीखिआ दाह भोजन खाइ । छिअ दरसन की सोशी पाइ ।

Ramkali

सुरति सबदु साखी मेरी सिगी बानै लोक मुणे । पतु शोली मंगण के ताई भीखिआ नामु पडे । बाबा गोरखु जागे । गोरखु सो जिनि गोइ उठाली करते बार न जागे ।

Ibid

खटु मटु देही मनु बैरागी । सुरति सबदु धुनि अंतरि जागी ।  
 वाजे अनहद मेरा मनु लोणा । गुरक्वचनी सचि नाभि पतीणा ।  
 जम जंदार न लागे मोहि । निरमल नामु रिदे हरि सोइ । सबदु  
 बीचार भए निरंकारी । गुरमति जागे दुरमति परहारी ।

अलिपत गुफा मंहि रहहि निरोरे । तसकर पंच सबद संधारे ।  
 पर घर जाइ न मनु डोलाए । सहज निरंतरि रहे समाए । गुरमुखि  
 जाग रहे अउधूता । सद बैरागी ततु परोता ।

अनहद सबदु बजे दिनु राती । अविगत की गति गुरमुखि  
 जाती । तउ जानी जा सबदि पछानी । एको रवि रहिआ निरवानी ।  
 सुन समाधि सहजे मनु राता । ताजे हउ लोभा एको जाता ।  
 गुर चेले अपना मनु मानिआ । नानक दूजा मेटि समानिआ ।

Ibid

मनसा मारि मनै महि राखै सतिगुर सबदि बीचारी ।  
 सिंगी सुरति अनाहदि वाजे घटि घटि जोति दुमरी ।

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सिव नगरी महि आसणु अउयू अलखु अगंमु अपरि ।  
 काइआ नगरी पहु मनु राजा पंच वसहि बीचारी ।  
 सबदि खै आसणि घरि राजा अदलु करे गुणकारी ।  
 कालु चिकालु कहे कहि यपुरे जीवत मूआ मनु मारी ।

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काइआ सोधि तौरे भव सागर, आतम तत बीचारी ।

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गुरमुखि जोग सबदि आतमु चीने हिरदै एकु मुरारी ।  
 मनुआ आस्थिर सबदे राता एहा करणी सारी ।

Ibid

गली जोग न होई ।

एक दसठि करि समसरि जाणे जोगी कहीऐ सोई ।  
 निफरु भरे सहज धुनि लागे घर ही परचा पाईऐ ।

अंजन माहि निरंजन रहीऐ जोग जुगति इव पाइऐ ।  
 नानक जीवतिआ मरि रहीऐ ऐसा जोग कमाइऐ ।  
 बाजे बाफद सिंगी बाजे तउ निर्भउ पद पाइऐ ।  
 (Suhi)

### Nanak addresses Bharthri :

गुरु का सबद मने महि मुंशा खिया खिमा हदावउ । जो  
 किछु करै मला करि मानउ सहज जोग निधि पावउ । बावा  
 जुगता जीउ जुगह जुग जोगी परमतंत महि जोग । अंमृत नामु  
 निरंजन पाइआ गिथान काइआ रस भोग । सिव नगरी महि  
 आसणि बैसउ कलप तिआगी बाद । सिंगी सबदु सदा धुनि  
 सोहे अहिनिसि पूरे जाद । पतु बीचार गिथान मति ढंडा बरत-  
 मान विभूतं । हरि कौरति राहिणसि हमारी गुरुखि पंथु अतीतं ।  
 सगली ओति हमारी संमित्रा नाना बरत अनेकं । कहु नानक  
 सुणि भरथरि जोगी पारब्रह्म लिव एकं ।

(Asa)

घर महि घर देखाइ देइ सो सतिगुरु पुरखु सुनाणु । पंच  
 सबद धुनिकार तह बाजे सबद नीसाणु । दीप लोअ पाताल तह  
 खंड मंडल हेरानु । तार धोर बाँजितु तह साचि तखति सुलतानु ।  
 सुखमन के घरि रामु सुनि सुनि मंडलि लिव जाइ । अकथ कथा  
 विचारिए मनसा मनहि समाइ । उलटि कमलु अमृति भारत्रा इहु  
 मन कतहु न जाइ । अनपानापु न बीसै आदि जुगादि समाइ ।  
 सम सखीआ पंचे भिले गुरुखि निव घर वासु । सबदु खोनि इहु  
 घर लहै नानकु ताका दासु ।

(Salok)

With this *shabda* should be compared the *Pada* of Gorakh given at the end of Udas Gopichand on page 30, ante. This *pada* is most important for in it Gorakh, talking to Mainanwanti, gives the fullest expression to his doctrine.

Selections from the *Siddh Gosht* of Nanak, A. G., pp. 938—946 follow now. The identity of some of the ideas, metaphors, words and grammatical forms of *Machhendra-Gorakh Gosht* and *Siddh Gosht* should be carefully noticed; particular attention should be paid to stanzas 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 44, 48, 49, 58, and 62 of *Siddh Gosht*.

Nanak says: "He who has immersed himself in the joy of the remembrance of the Divine Name, verily he acquires the privilege of a discourse with the Immortal *Siddhas*."

आदि कउ कबनु बीचार कथीअले सुन कहा घर वासो ।  
गिआन की मुद्रा कवन कथीअले घटि घटि कवन निवासो । काल  
का ठींगा किउ जलाईश्वले किउ निरभउ घरि जाईए । सहज  
संतोष का आसणु जाणे किउ छेदे वैराईए । गुर के सबदि हउमै  
बिखु मारे ता निज घर देवै वासो । जिनि रचि रचिआ तिसु सबद  
पछाणे नानक ताका दासो ।

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अंतरि सुनं बाहरि सुन, हिभवण सुनम सुनं ।  
चडये सुने जो नर जाणे ता को पाप न पुनं ।

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सुसबद का कहा वासु कर्याअले जितु तरीए मध्यलु संसारे ।  
लैसत अगुल बाई कहिए तिसु कहु कबनु अधारो । बोले खेले  
आस्थिर देवै किउ करि अलखु लखाए । सुणि सुआरमी सचु  
नानकु प्रणवे अपणे भन समझाए । गुरमुखि सब्रेंद सचि  
जिव लागै करि नदरी मेलि मिलाए । आपे दाना आपे बीना  
पूरे भागि समाए ।

सुसबद कउ निरंतरि वासु अलखं जह देखा तह सोई ।  
पवन का वासा सुन निवासा अकल कला धर सोई ।

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